

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND,
1913-1914.
WITH AN APPENDIX.

PRISONS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877,
40 & 41 Vict., cap. 49, sec. 15.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL GORDON,
EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

30th July, 1914.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this our Thirty-sixth Annual Report on the condition of the Prisons and Prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the Registration of Criminals; also our Annual Report on Prisoners sentenced to Preventive Detention at Maryborough, on the Borstal Institution at Clonmel, and on the State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis.

Number of Penal Establishments.

The number of Penal Establishments under the control of the Board is as follows:—

- 1 Convict Prison for Males at Maryborough, a portion of which is set apart as a Place of Preventive Detention under the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908;
- 1 Convict and Local Prison for Males and Females—Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
- 15 Local Prisons, one of which is for the time not in use;
 - 1 Borstal Institution at Clonmel;
 - 1 State Inebriate Reformatory at Ennis;
 - 5 Bridewells.

The prisons, most of which are old structures of obsolete design, have been kept in repair, and the drainage, ventilation, and heating appliances of each prison have been maintained in as high a state of efficiency as possible.

Pending the approval of certain proposals of reconstruction which the Board have under consideration, very little new work has been undertaken in the year under review.

Numbers in Custody.

The numbers committed to the various penal establishments during 1912 and 1913 were as follows :—

		Males	Females	Total
Convicts, i.e., those committed under sentence of penal servitude {	1913	58	6	64
	1912	112	13	125
Ordinary prisoners committed to Local Prisons and Bridewells {	1913	17,397	7,726	25,123
	1912	19,812	9,265	29,077
Young offenders committed to Clonmel Borstal Institution {	1913	54	—	54
	1912	64	—	64
Habitual Inebriates committed to Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory {	1913	2	8	10
	1912	6	9	15
Total {	1913	17,511	7,740	25,251
	1912	19,964	9,287	29,251

The number transferred from the Convict Prison to the Place of Preventive Detention at Maryborough in 1913 was 3, the number in 1912 having been also 3.

The daily average number of each of the classes mentioned in the foregoing table was as follows :—

		Males	Females	Total
Convicts in Convict and Local Prisons {	1913	274	21	295
	1912	273	13	286
Ordinary prisoners in Local Prisons and Bridewells {	1913	1,389	446	1,835
	1912	1,489	505	2,094
Prisoners undergoing Preventive Detention {	1913	9	—	9
	1912	7	—	7
Young offenders in Clonmel Borstal Institution {	1913	87	—	87
	1912	80	—	80
Habitual Inebriates in Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory {	1913	13	25	38
	1912	16	31	47
Total {	1913	1,772	492	2,264
	1912	1,865	549	2,414

It will be observed that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of prisoners committed to Penal Servitude during 1913, as compared with 1912. Taking Dublin and Belfast as the centres from which the larger number of penal servitude prisoners come, it will be seen from the subjoined table that the

decrease has taken place mainly in respect of the crimes of house-breaking, burglary, and robbery. This we believe to be mainly due to sentences of penal servitude being imposed in 1912, instead of the lighter sentences of imprisonment, with which heretofore this class of crime was visited.

TABLE showing the OFFENCES for which sentences of PENAL SERVITUDE were imposed in cases from City of Dublin and City of Belfast in the years 1912 and 1913 :—

CITY OF DUBLIN.

Offences.	1912	1913
Housebreaking or Shopbreaking	7	3
Larceny	8	7
Coining	1	—
Cattle Stealing	2	—
Malicious damage	2	1
Buggery	1	—
Wounding	1	—
False Protences	2	—
Manslaughter	5	—
Fraudulent conversion	—	2
Military	1	—
Total	30	13

CITY OF BELFAST.

Breaking and entering ...	7	1
Robbery	7	—
Larceny	2	3
Burglary	6	1
Receiving	2	—
Carnal knowledge	1	1
Coining	—	1
Total	25	7

CONVICT AND LOCAL PRISONS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in Irish prisons and bridewells during the last nine years :—

Year.	Number of Prisoners Committed*	Daily Average Number in Custody.			Proportion of Total Daily Average to 100,000 of population.
		Convicts.	Ordinary Prisoners.	Total.	
1905, ..	33,089	238	2,308	2,606	59
1906, ..	32,174	248	2,297	2,545	58
1907, ..	32,508	234	2,236	2,470	59
1908, ..	33,208	248	2,234	2,482	57
1909, ..	31,880	243	2,309	2,552	58
1910, ..	29,418	279	2,171	2,450	56
1911, ..	26,844	286	1,967	2,253	51
1912, ..	29,281	286	1,994	2,280	52
1913, ..	25,251	295	1,835	2,130	48

* Including those subsequently sentenced to detention in a Borstal Institution or Inebriate Reformatory.

The number of prisoners committed in 1913, and the daily average number of local prisoners in custody in that year, were lower than in any year since 1878, when the Irish Prisons were transferred to the Board.

Maryborough Convict Prison.

We have placed before Your Excellency our views as to the necessity for the acquisition of additional land at Maryborough Prison, and for a reconstruction and enlargement of the prison itself, so as to enable us to separate the prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude in accordance with the authorised scheme of classification for convicts, and to provide a sufficiency of outdoor employment for the convicts, which the cultivation of the present small farm no longer affords; also to make adequate provision for the working, each on its own lines, of the three distinct establishments which are now concentrated there, viz., a Public Works Prison, a Prison for Invalids, including mental defectives, and a Place of Preventive Detention; and to provide suitable and adequate Hospital accommodation.

Bridewells.

During 1913 the number of prisoners committed to Bridewells was 164 on remand and 112 under sentence of three days or less, making a total of 276, being 22 less than the number of the previous year.

Drunkenness.

The number of prisoners committed during 1913 for drunkenness or riotous or disorderly behaviour while drunk was 8,524, or 39 per cent. of the total number of convicted prisoners committed to prison.

Young Offenders.

During the year 964 male and 300 female offenders under the age of 21 were received under sentence.

Of these, 54 were sentenced to detention in the Borstal Institution, and are dealt with more fully in a subsequent part of this report.

Of the young offenders received during the year in local prisons under sentence of imprisonment, 909 males and 298 females were Juvenile Adults, *i.e.*, between 16 and 21 years of age.

Young offenders not sentenced to the Borstal Institution at Clonmel continue to be subjected to modified Borstal treatment in the local prisons. The Board, however, consider that local prisons are unsuitable for the adequate carrying out of the Borstal system, even in its modified form, and they hope that later on it will be possible for all Juvenile Adult Offenders in this country to serve their sentences in an establishment forming part of the Borstal Institution, and sharing many of its advantages. Any move in this direction, however, must await pending developments of the Borstal Institution referred to hereafter.

Health and Mortality of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners, on the whole, has been very good. It is satisfactory to be able to record that only two cases of infectious disease occurred during the year, *viz.*, one case of enteric fever, which occurred at Maryborough Convict Prison, and one case of enteric fever at Armagh Prison. Some cases of influenza of a mild type also occurred at Maryborough Convict Prison.

Among local prisoners there were 6 deaths. One of these resulted from heart failure, one from apoplexy, one from œdema of the lungs accelerated by chronic kidney disease, one from acute dilatation of the heart following pneumonia, one from peritonitis following ruptured gastric ulcer, and one was a case of suicide by strangulation. In convict prisons there was one death, the cause being exhaustion from spinal paralysis.

Forty-eight prisoners were released from local prisons before the expiration of their sentences (of whom 19 were women near their confinement), and six were released from convict prisons on medical grounds.

Insane Prisoners.

During the year 53 prisoners were transferred from local prisons to lunatic asylums. Of these 39 were reported by the prison medical officers as having been insane on reception, 2 as "probably insane," one as weak-minded. In two cases the mental condition on reception is reported to have been "fair," and one doubtful case was kept under observation from committal, symptoms of insanity appearing after 4 days' imprisonment. Of the 8 cases reported as sane on reception 3 were prisoners found on arraignment to be guilty of the offence with

which charged but insane at the time of its commission, and two cases were found insane on arraignment, no symptoms of insanity being observed in prison.

Five convicts were transferred to lunatic asylums. Of these one was insane on reception into prison, and one was "very eccentric," while of the remaining three one is reported as peculiar in manner when received.

Imprisonment in Default of Payment of Fine.

It will be seen from the return which follows that a large number of persons of both sexes continue to be committed to Irish Prisons in default of payment of fines.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons Imprisoned in Default of Payment of Fine, and the Number who, after Committal to Prison, Paid Fines or Part Fines, during the year 1913:—

Imprisoned in default of payment of fine.		Paid fine in full.		Paid part fine.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8,365	5,367	393	112	1,422	1,242

This return is of particular interest in view of the fact that the Criminal Justice Administration Bill will, in all likelihood, become law at the close of the present Session of Parliament. This Bill proposes that every offender who has been fined shall be allowed a period of time wherein he may get the money to pay the fine. Recurring to the above Table, we find that in 1913, 393 males and 112 females paid their fines in full after the expense had been incurred of lodging them in prison; and in the case of 1,422 males and 1,242 females they or their friends paid *pro rata* the fines imposed after they had been a short time in prison. This means that, had a little time been allowed them, imprisonment would in many cases have been unnecessary. Time must be allowed under the proposed measure to all who have a settled home; and offenders under 21 years may pay fines by instalments. It is certain that a reduction will take place in the total number of committals to prison after the Bill in question becomes law.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the local prisoners, we are happy to say, continues to improve. The extent to which punishments have diminished since 1904 will be seen from the subjoined decadal table. It will be noted that there was a remarkable decrease in the year 1908. In connection with this we may remark that from April, 1908, prisoners in local prisons in Ireland sentenced to terms exceeding one calendar month were allowed to earn a remission of portion of their sentences by good conduct and industry.

As to convicts, the number that incurred punishment during the years reviewed has altered little. The number of offences committed has diminished, showing that there has not been the same persistent defiance of prison discipline as in the earlier years with which the table deals. It is, of course, unsatisfactory that there has not been a larger diminution in punishments in the Convict Prison. We believe the conditions existing in Maryborough Convict Prison, to which we have already referred, are largely accountable for this, and that the recommendations we have made, if adopted, will result in a great improvement in the conduct of prisoners undergoing Penal Servitude.

RETURN showing the Total Number of Prisoners during the Years 1904 to 1913 (i.e., the number in custody at beginning of each year, plus the total committals of all classes during the year), the Number of Prisoners punished, and the Number of Prison Offences.

Year.	Total Number		Number punished		Prison offences	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LOCAL PRISONERS.						
1904	23,171	10,987	1,460	277	2,716	387
1905	23,958	11,190	1,484	314	2,650	431
1906	24,675	10,379	1,453	240	2,406	307
1907	24,374	10,843	1,336	220	2,300	367
1908	24,965	11,001	977	178	1,592	292
1909	24,364	10,365	803	129	1,165	212
1910	21,416	9,847	632	120	1,051	214
1911	20,021	8,354	442	60	601	83
1912	21,247	9,709	418	58	560	80
1913	18,770	8,113	376	27	506	37

CONVICTS.

1904	319	20	84	5	546	21
1905	327	25	79	11	397	37
1906	308	25	68	3	422	6
1907	318	26	81	4	381	17
1908	307	27	79	4	380	12
1909	393	26	92	6	351	14
1910	358	30	89	3	221	5
1911	358	22	95	4	364	5
1912	367	21	87	3	376	6
1913	365	27	82	3	217	3

Prison Industries.

The work at which the prisoners are employed is limited and circumscribed by the previous habits of the prisoners and the shortness of sentence imposed in most cases. The great majority of prisoners belong to the idle and thriftless classes—

casual labourers and tramps—who have little or no knowledge of trades or industries, nor any desire to acquire knowledge. To a person unacquainted with prison affairs, the appearance of the occupants of a prison van on reception into prison must always come in the nature of a surprise, consisting largely as they do of human derelicts, drink-sodden and mentally or physically deficient. Such is the raw material that the prison officials have to work with, yet steady discipline, good food, and regular hours work wonders, and most of the prisoners labour willingly and satisfactorily. It is obviously hopeless, however, to expect that such prisoners, when committed, as over 80 per cent. of them are, for terms of a month or under, can be taught any of the higher forms of industry. They can merely be employed at simple work such as breaking stones, chopping wood, etc., while some of the more intelligent can learn to make mats. Prisoners with longer sentences, no matter how ignorant they are on reception, can always be usefully employed, and can carry away with them knowledge likely to be of use to them on release: for, in addition to the simpler employments, the prisons manage, in spite of many difficulties, to make the uniforms for their officers and the clothing and boots for their prisoners, to weave their cloth and blankets, and to manufacture mail bags, postmen's leggings, etc., required for the General Post Office. The upkeep and alteration of Prison buildings are also largely carried out by prison labour. Women are taught dressmaking, sewing, knitting, and laundry work. The ideal employment for prisoners in Ireland is Agriculture, and any land attached to prisons is fully used for their instruction, with beneficial results to their health and conduct, and with profit to the State.

The prisoners are employed in association under strict supervision where facilities exist, and the Board desire, as opportunity offers, by an extension of suitable workshops in the larger prisons, by the provision of machinery in some cases, and by the acquisition of more land for the employment of convicts and juvenile adults, to improve further the conditions of prisoners' employment.

The particulars of the industries carried on will be found in the Appendix.

Prison Buildings.

The work carried out during the year includes the rebuilding of a part of the boundary wall in Belfast Prison; the renewal of laundry water mains, and cooking ranges at Mountjoy Prison; the renewal of furnace of steam boilers in Maryborough Prison; the renewal of potato steamer in kitchen and automatic water feed on steam boiler in Armagh Prison; the renewal of potato steamer and erecting water closets at exercise rings in Dundalk Prison; the improving and enlarging of the Chief Warder's quarters in Galway Prison; and the improving of the cook-house and Governor's quarters in Kilkenny Prison.

Visiting Committees.

The following table shows the visits paid to local prisons during 1913 by members of the Visiting Committees, for whose valuable assistance we again express our indebtedness:—

Prisons	Number of Meetings at which two or more members were present.	Number of visits paid by individual Members.
Armagh, ...	1	10
Belfast, ...	11	25
Castlebar, ...	—	1
Cork, Male, ...	10	6
Cork, Female, ...	—	7
Dundalk, ...	8	11
Galway, ...	—	5
Kilkenny, ...	5	7
Limerick, ...	8	5
Londonderry, ...	12	—
Mountjoy, ...	12	62
Sligo, ...	5	—
Tralee, ...	11	9
Tullamore, ...	10	14
Waterford, ...	11	2

During the year one or more of the Visitors appointed by Your Excellency visited Maryborough Convict Prison on six occasions.

The Visitors appointed for Mountjoy Convict Prison visited on nine occasions.

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

The "Register of Convicts and Habitual Criminals" was further increased in the course of the year by the addition of 126 names of prisoners belonging to these classes.

1,024 names were added to the "Supplemental Register," which is composed of the names of persons who have been sentenced at least to one month at Assizes or Quarter Sessions and above one month by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction for various specified offences.

The police applied during the year to have finger prints taken in 325 instances where they were unacquainted with the antecedents of remand prisoners. This course resulted in the discovery in this office that 115 of these had been previously convicted.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION.

Since the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, came into force, 23 habitual criminals in Ireland have been sentenced to preventive detention up to 31st December, 1913.

The sentences of preventive detention inflicted on these prisoners (excluding two who were released on grounds of health) were as follows:—

1909,	...	...	4	sentences of 5 years' detention,
1910,	...	...	3	" 5 " "
			1	" 7 " "
1911,	...	...	2	" 5 " "
			1	" 7 " "
			1	" 10 " "
1912,	...	...	6	" 5 " "
			1	" 7 " "
1913,	...	...	1	" 5 " "
			1	" 7 " "

In 20 of these cases the habitual criminals were sentenced first to undergo a term of 3 years penal servitude and in one case a term of 5 years. Thirteen of these prisoners were, on the determination of their sentences of penal servitude, transferred to the portion of Maryborough Prison set apart in 1911 for the confinement of preventive detention prisoners, and of these 3 have been released on licence under the provisions of Section 14 of the Prevention of Crime Act.

BORSTAL INSTITUTION.

During 1913 fifty-six juvenile adults were committed to the Institution, including two whose sentences of penal servitude were commuted to detention in a Borstal Institution. Twelve other juvenile adults were also re-committed on forfeiture or revocation of their licences.

The daily average number of inmates for 1913 was 87, an increase of 7 on that for the previous year.

Of the 56 juvenile adults committed during 1913, 32 had been previously convicted, 10 having had three or more previous convictions recorded against them and one more than six previous convictions.

The sentences of the juvenile adults committed during the year were as follows:—

30	were sentenced to the maximum term of 3 years;
12	" " " a term of 2 years;
1	was " " a term of 18 months;
13	were " " the minimum term of 12 months.

The 56 boys committed in 1913 were received from the following prisons:—Belfast (20), Mountjoy, Dublin (15), Limerick (5), Kilkenny (4), Cork (3), Dundalk (3), Maryborough (2), Armagh (1), Londonderry (1), Tralee (1), Waterford (1).

In our last annual report we felt bound to call Your Excellency's attention to the very unsatisfactory provision existing at Clonmel for carrying out the reformation of young offenders. Since submitting that report we have laid before Your Excellency certain proposals which, we believe, if carried out, will

enable the Board to give the juvenile adults committed to the Borstal Institution a training and education which will qualify them to earn an honest and permanent livelihood on discharge. The greater number of the boys committed to Clonmel are, on discharge, offered agricultural employment with farmers. As there is no farm attached to the Clonmel Institution some of the simplest agricultural operations cannot be taught. The boys are discharged willing and anxious to do well, but unfitted in any practical way for many of the employments to which they are sent.

The following is an extract from the interesting annual report of the Borstal Association, just received :—

Since the passing of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, when Borstal Institutions were established, 387 Juvenile Adults were received at Clonmel for detention, and of this number 229 were banded over to the care of the Association. In the vast majority of these cases employment was procured for the inmates, and the Committee were fortunate in being able to place them in localities far distant from their early associations. Year after year inquiry has been made as to each licensee, and it is most gratifying to be able to report that 73 per cent. of them are known to be doing well, notwithstanding the fact that most of them were placed with farmers as untrained hands.

Owing to the peculiar labour conditions in Ireland, the continual drain of young people through emigration, and what might be called the fastidiousness of those who remain at home as to the work they engage in, there is no difficulty in obtaining employment for Borstal juveniles—the fact is that the demand for their services exceeds the supply. But there is one drawback which undoubtedly tends to lower the success of the system, and that is the impossibility of giving an adequate training to inmates in agricultural work under the existing circumstances. It seems almost childish to think that with only 3 acres of land 90 inmates can be given even an elementary knowledge that will fit them for farm work.

* * * * *

The Committee in every instance possible send the boys to work on farms, but under unfavourable conditions, for they must submit to low wages as untrained hands. The boys soon learn that other young men in the locality are being paid better wages, and they immediately become discontented, and some of them soon break the conditions of the licence, which often results in their being re-committed.

* * * * *

Within the past twelve months 53 were sent out to earn a livelihood, generally on farms, and most of them heavily handicapped as to this employment. If the suggestion the Association made were adopted, there would be a dual advantage, viz., the almost continual employment of well-conducted inmates in the open, and, at the same time, a place for keeping refractory ones in confinement.

* * * * *

The Committee thought it desirable during the past year to have a number of the licensees visited by a member of the Committee, and the result was so very satisfactory that it is intended to continue these visits. In some instances misunderstandings were removed, and a better feeling created between the employer and employed; in others the employer was made to see that it was only reasonable that an increase of wages should be given.

The fact that the Association kept in touch with the boys after discharge is a matter of considerable importance.

* * * * *

The following are but a few of the cases that tell of the success of the Borstal system, as evidenced by the reports of the employers :—

T. W., convicted of larceny; discharged March, 1912.—Gives his employer "every satisfaction."

- M. Mc., larceny; discharged May, 1912.—“Conducting himself admirably.”
- J. D., shop-breaking; discharged August, 1912.—“A good sober boy.”
- P. C., serious offence; discharged February, 1913.—“A good, honest servant.”
- A. McG., house-breaking; discharged March, 1913.—“No better man ever served another.”
- J. S., house-breaking; discharged April, 1913.—“Have risen his wages; would trust him with untold gold.”
- P. P., house-breaking.—Employed now in foundry, and earning 35s. per week.

During the year lectures, etc., were given to the juvenile adults at Clonmel Borstal Institution by Mr. R. K. Moore, D.L. (Visiting Justice), and Mrs. Moore; Mr. W. H. McLaughlin, D.L., and by Mr. Barbour and the Governor.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

During the year 10 inmates (2 males and 8 females) were committed under sentences of detention to Ennis State Inebriate Reformatory. In addition, two females were received on transfer from a Certified Inebriate Reformatory.

During the same period 13 inmates (3 males and 10 females) were discharged on expiration of sentence, 3 males and 2 females were released on licence, one male was released on commutation of sentence, and one was removed to a lunatic asylum.

The daily average number in custody during 1913 was 38, the daily average number for 1912 having been 47.

Particulars as to the offences, periods of sentence, ages, &c., of the habitual inebriates committed during the year will be found in the Appendix.

The number discharged up to 31st December, 1913, after undergoing a course of treatment in the Institution was 90 men and 135 women; total, 225.

With a view of tracing the history of persons after their discharge from the Institution, reports are obtained in each case for a period of at least four years after discharge—in many cases for longer periods. These reports are furnished by the police, clergymen of the locality where such persons reside, guardians to whose care those released on licence are sent, and others.

The Governor of the Institution was recently requested to prepare short life histories of what he considered the most remarkable cases of reformation of those discharged from the Reformatory since its opening, with extracts from reports received from time to time in those cases, the latest report to be of the present year. In response he has furnished histories of the 22 cases printed in the Appendix.

One cannot read these records without being impressed with the hard fight which the habitual drunkard has in regaining self-control. That he or she succeeds in doing so even in as many cases as occur may fairly be attributed in a great degree to withdrawal from the surroundings and temptations which rendered it difficult to make a fresh start, to compulsory abstinence from drink while in the Reformatory, and to the sympathetic and helpful treatment received while there from the

Governor, the Chaplains, the Medical Officer, and the various other officers of the establishment, also from the Sisters of Mercy and other lady visitors. We would here express our sense of the great loss the Institution has sustained by the death in March last of Dr. Randal Counihan, who had acted as Medical Officer for several years with great ability, and who took a deep interest in the Institution.

The records also incidentally reveal the watchful and kindly interest evinced in the welfare of these weak members of the community from relatives, clergymen, members of the police, Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Agents of Temperance Leagues, and the Agent for Discharged Prisoners.

In estimating the results of the Ennis Reformatory treatment, it is to be borne in mind that only very bad cases are committed to this Institution; also that, apart from the results to the individual, there is the relief to the friends and to the community by the restriction of the liberty of the habitual inebriate; further the knowledge that such sentences can be inflicted is calculated to have a deterrent effect upon drunkards generally.

Considering the number of criminal habitual drunkards it is to be regretted that an increasing number of them should not get the exceptional chance of reform which a committal to the excellent establishment at Ennis would give them, and that the numbers committed have been decreasing of recent years, as shown below, the Institution being now more than half empty:—

Year.	No. Committed.		Daily average No. in Custody.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1908,	...	16	15	23	22
1909,	...	14	18	27	31
1910,	...	8	13	24	31
1911,	...	10	19	23	26
1912,	...	6	9	16	31
1913,	...	2	8	13	25

The fact that owing to the defects of the present legislation, fresh legislation in regard to Inebriate Reformatories is pending, may have some influence in causing a decrease of committals to the Ennis Reformatory. It may, therefore, be pointed out that while the new legislation will greatly facilitate the committal to *Certified* Inebriate Reformatories of the less criminal habitual drunkard, it will not to so great an extent alter the conditions of committal to the *State* Inebriate Reformatory, which will still be possible only on conviction on indictment of an offence which the Court is satisfied was committed under the influence of drink or to which drunkenness was a contributing cause.

The much wider definition of what constitutes a habitual drunkard will, however, bring a larger class within the scope of this special legislation. The difference is as follows:—

Under the present law before the inebriate can be committed he must, after conviction of the offence with which charged,

admit that he is, or be found by the jury to be a habitual drunkard, i.e.,

"a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself or to others, or incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs."

Under the proposed legislation it will only be necessary for the person to admit that he is, or be found by the jury to be,

"a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicants, and while under the influence of such intoxicants or in consequence of the effects thereof is at times—

"(a) dangerous to himself or dangerous or a cause of terror to others; or

"(b) a cause of serious harm or suffering to members of his family or others; or

"(c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs."

Moreover the expression "intoxicant" will under the proposed legislation, include any intoxicating liquor and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

It is desirable to again emphasise the advantages of having inebriates sentenced to the maximum term of three years' detention as giving a better chance of reform, and to point out that under the system of release on licence a long sentence does not necessarily mean a long term of detention in the Reformatory.

GENERAL.

The conduct of the prison staff generally has been very good.

The Imperial Service Medal was awarded during the year to the undermentioned prison officers, who retired after more than 25 years' meritorious service, viz. :—

Chief Warder Jeremiah Murray,
Chief Warder Robert Duddy,
Warder D. Allen,
Warder P. Whelan,
Warder J. Everitt.

Particulars of the expenditure, etc., during the past and previous years are given in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

MAX. S. GREEN,
Chairman.

MACDERMOT,
Vice-Chairman.

D. EDGAR FLINN.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

PRISONS.

TABLE I.—RETURN of COMMITTEES to the several PRISONS

PRISONS.	COMMITTED.						After conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions (not previously in Prison).	After Summary Conviction.
	On Remand and afterwards Discharged.	For trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and in the result						
		Tried and Convicted.	Tried and Acquitted.	Re-maining untried at end of year.	Otherwise disposed of.			
TOTAL M. & F. { Local Prisoners Convicts	1,769	969	278	92	26	42	20,654	

MALES.

LOCAL PRISONS.							
Armagh	38	20	2	2	1	10	500
Belfast	590	171	27	6	2	2	2,122
Castlebar	11	4	10	1	1	9	154
Cork, Male	74	43	27	6	2	2	1,062
Dundalk	34	16	7	1	2	1	529
Galway	68	13	6	3	2	2	249
Kilkenny	41	28	16	2	1	2	354
Limerick	88	36	12	13	2	—	831
Londonderry	38	20	15	4	—	5	740
Mountjoy	619	391	63	24	3	15	3,647
Sligo	17	27	28	10	2	6	421
Tralee	47	15	2	3	1	—	295
Tullamore	64	21	2	—	1	—	405
Waterford	71	35	8	7	—	2	707
CONVICT PRISONS.							
Maryborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Males	1,520	858	225	81	22	55	12,611

FEMALES.

LOCAL PRISONS.							
Armagh	5	3	2	—	1	—	187
Belfast	45	24	12	1	—	—	1,690
Castlebar	2	1	—	—	—	—	64
Cork, Female	15	3	2	—	—	—	672
Galway	11	—	5	—	—	—	154
Limerick	13	4	—	2	1	—	249
Londonderry	5	4	1	—	—	—	325
Mountjoy	187	54	22	7	1	6	3,174
Sligo	1	3	4	—	—	—	141
Tralee	7	2	2	—	—	—	126
Tullamore	1	7	2	—	1	1	165
Waterford	7	7	1	1	—	—	324
CONVICT PRISON.							
Mountjoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Females	249	111	63	11	4	7	7,663

* This number consists for the most part of

from 1st January, 1913, to 31st December, 1913.

COMMITTED.							PRISONS.
West of Surrey.	Naval and Military Offenders.	Re- maining on Remand at end of year.	Other Classes.	Total Committ- ments (ex- cluding Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process.	Gross TOTAL.	
601	70	133	190*	24,274	192	25,060	Local Prisoners Convicts } TOTAL M. & F.
-	-	-	7	7	-	7	

MALES.

							LOCAL PRISONS.
31	1	20	1	636	2	638	Armagh
144	2	17	86	3,927	90	4,017	Belfast
3	-	2	-	190	6	196	Castlesbar.
52	21	7	10	1,296	3	1,299	Cork, Male.
3	1	2	-	608	6	614	Dundalk.
12	2	13	-	452	2	454	Galway.
11	1	-	-	466	2	468	Kilmore.
87	-	7	-	995	6	1,001	Limerick.
14	5	4	1	861	8	869	Londonderry.
129	23	20	31	5,174	44	5,218	Mountjoy.
4	-	5	-	523	4	527	Sligo.
26	-	1	-	690	1	691	Tralee.
12	-	1	-	496	8	504	Tullamore.
14	13	9	-	866	2	868	Waterford.
-	-	-	7	7	-	7	CONVICT PRISONS.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy.
492	70	117	136	17,187	184	17,371	Total Males.

FEMALES.

							LOCAL PRISONS.
16	-	-	1	215	-	215	Armagh.
49	-	6	20	1,847	3	1,850	Belfast.
2	-	-	-	89	-	89	Castlesbar.
20	-	1	-	613	1	614	Cork, Female.
2	-	1	-	175	-	175	Galway.
6	-	-	-	275	-	275	Limerick.
6	-	-	-	341	-	341	Londonderry.
48	-	8	10	2,467	2	2,469	Mountjoy.
4	-	-	-	152	-	152	Sligo.
3	-	-	-	150	1	151	Tralee.
4	-	-	-	121	-	121	Tullamore.
9	-	-	-	349	1	350	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CONVICT PRISON.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy.
109	-	16	31	7,694	8	7,702	Total Females.

persons committed for quasi-criminal offences.

TABLE II.—REVENUE of all PRISONS received into LOCAL and CROWN PRISONS, and of their EXPEND, during the Year ended 31st December, 1913

	Male.			Female.			Total.		Total Female.			Captive Female.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Number at the close of the year 1900	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1901	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1902	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1903	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1904	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1905	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1906	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1907	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1908	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1909	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1910	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1911	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1912	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1913	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1914	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1915	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1916	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1917	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1918	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1919	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1920	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1921	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1922	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1923	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1924	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1925	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1926	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1927	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1928	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1929	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1930	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1931	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1932	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1933	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1934	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1935	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1936	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1937	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1938	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1939	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1940	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1941	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1942	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1943	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1944	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1945	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1946	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1947	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1948	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1949	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1950	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1951	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1952	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1953	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1954	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1955	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1956	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1957	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1958	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1959	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1960	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1961	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1962	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1963	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1964	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1965	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1966	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1967	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1968	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1969	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1970	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1971	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1972	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1973	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1974	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1975	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1976	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1977	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1978	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1979	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1980	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1981	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1982	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1983	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1984	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1985	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1986	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1987	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1988	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1989	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1990	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1991	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1992	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1993	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1994	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1995	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1996	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1997	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1998	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 1999	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2000	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2001	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2002	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2003	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2004	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2005	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2006	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2007	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2008	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2009	1,555	96	1,651	1,551	96	1,647											
Discharged in 2010	1,55																

Application to be made to the Registrar of Companies

TABLE III.—STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in Local and Convict Prisons (not including Bridewells) on 31st December, 1913, and of the daily average and greatest and least number of Male and Female Prisoners respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1913.

PRISONS.	Number of cells fitted for present occupation.		Number of other cells that could be made available.		Number of Rooms		Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.		Least Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
LOCAL PRISONS.													
Armagh ..	74	49	-	-	2	1	45	22	67	68	47	29	8
Belfast ..	443	156	-	-	6	6	323	125	448	367	150	284	94
Corkbar ..	45	16	48	-	10	2	19	6	24	87	11	5	2
Cork, Male ..	259	-	2	-	6	-	128	-	128	152	-	98	-
Cork, Female ..	-	153	-	-	-	3	-	40	40	-	64	-	28
Dundalk ..	122	-	4	-	3	-	45	-	45	64	-	26	-
Galway ..	101	22	4	10	4	1	31	10	41	54	22	14	3
Kilmorey ..	169	8	28	-	17	-	48	-	48	71	-	30	-
Elmham* ..	159	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick ..	98	39	-	-	3	2	75	19	94	103	29	60	10
Londonderry ..	152	50	-	-	4	3	65	28	93	101	34	45	15
Mountjoy† ..	536	393	33	-	13	8	438	148	586	646	203	379	80
Sligo ..	76	26	5	-	2	2	38	9	47	61	17	20	2
Trillick ..	75	14	-	-	5	1	47	10	57	68	23	23	4
Tullamore ..	89	40	5	-	8	3	39	12	51	61	22	21	6
Waterford ..	74	37	8	-	2	3	50	23	73	77	38	39	12
Total in Local Prisons.	2,477	1,008	133	10	90	35	1,401	445	1,847	-	-	-	-
CONVICT PRISONS.													
Mayborough ..	817	-	-	-	4	-	260	-	260	286	-	265	-
Mountjoy† ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	22	1	22	-	12
Total in Convict Prisons.	817	-	-	-	4	-	261	21	282	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	2,794	1,008	133	10	103	35	1,662	467	2,129	-	-	-	-

* The committal of prisoners to this prison was discontinued on 29th February, 1910.

† The accommodation for convicts in Mountjoy Convict Prison is included in the figures opposite Mountjoy Local Prison.

‡ In addition to this number there was a daily average of 38 inmates in Brixton State Inebriate Reformatory, a daily average of 87 inmates in the Brixton Institution, Clerkenwell, and a daily average of 878 prisoners undergoing sentences of Preventive Detention during the year. There was also a daily average of 176 prisoners in the five Bridewells at Ballinacorney, Birt, Loughrea, Malinbeg, and Newry.

§ This number includes a daily average of 13 male convicts undergoing their periods of separate confinement.

TABLE IV.—SENTENCES ON PRISONERS committed during the year ended 31st December, 1913.

(Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal lengths.)

Period of Sentence.			Convicted Criminal Prisoners (including Court-Martial Prisoners.)		Non-Criminal Prisoners.		Total.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
PENAL SERVITUDE.							
Death (Commuted)	..	..	1	-	-	-	1
20 years	..	..	1	-	-	-	1
12 "	..	..	1	2	-	-	3
10 "	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
9 "	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
8 "	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
7 "	..	..	2	-	-	-	2
6 "	..	..	4	-	-	-	4
5 "	..	..	5	-	-	-	5
4 "	..	..	6	-	-	-	6
3 "	..	..	38	4	-	-	42
Total	..	..	58	6	-	-	64
IMPRISONMENT.							
Over 3 years	..	..	-	-	-	-	-
24 months, and over 23 months,	..	..	7	-	-	-	7
23 "	..	23 "	-	-	-	-	-
22 "	..	21 "	-	-	-	-	-
21 "	..	20 "	-	-	-	-	-
20 "	..	19 "	-	-	-	-	-
19 "	..	18 "	-	-	-	-	-
18 "	..	17 "	18	-	-	-	18
17 "	..	16 "	-	-	-	-	-
16 "	..	15 "	-	-	-	-	-
15 "	..	14 "	10	-	-	-	10
14 "	..	13 "	4	1	-	-	5
13 "	..	12 "	3	-	-	-	3
12 "	..	11 "	122	9	-	-	131
11 "	..	10 "	3	-	-	-	3
10 "	..	9 "	6	1	-	-	7
9 "	..	8 "	90	4	-	-	94
8 "	..	7 "	34	3	-	-	37
7 "	..	6 "	32	3	-	-	35
6 "	..	5 "	427	73	6	3	509
5 "	..	4 "	32	6	-	-	38
4 "	..	3 "	215	52	7	1	275
3 "	..	11 weeks,	795	235	57	27	1,114
11 weeks	..	10 "	16	6	-	-	22
10 "	..	9 "	26	12	-	-	38
9 "	..	8 "	864	235	76	17	1,192
8 "	..	7 "	165	21	17	1	204
7 "	..	6 "	43	5	-	-	48
6 "	..	5 "	197	72	19	1	289
5 "	..	4 "	2,476	1,854	323	64	4,617
4 "	..	3 "	830	239	60	21	1,150
3 "	..	2 "	141	62	4	-	207
2 "	..	1 week,	2,285	1,225	174	33	3,717
1 week	..	..	4,526	2,169	51	17	6,703
6 days	..	..	1	-	-	-	1
5 "	..	..	1	-	-	-	1
4 "	..	..	726	734	32	3	1,495
3 "	..	..	300	92	78	19	489
2 "	..	..	42	9	-	-	51
1 day	..	..	11	2	-	-	13
Period not specified	..	..	-	-	9	1	10
Total Sentences of Imprisonment.			14,448	7,124	813	208	22,593
GRAND TOTAL			14,506	7,130	813	208	22,657

TABLE V.—NUMBER of CRIMINAL PRISONERS CONFINED on conviction to Local Prisons, or direct to Central Prisons, during the year ended 31st December, 1913, and the number of previous convictions incurred by such Prisoners, also the number of Prisoners who had not been previously convicted.—Court Martial Prisoners excluded.

1871	Total Prisons convicted, and confined in Local Prisons, or confined direct into Central Prisons		Prisoners who had been previously convicted.																		Prisoners who had not been previously convicted		Prisoners who were previously convicted, received a sentence of Transportation, &c., or Penal Servitude.	
			Once.		Twice.		Three.		Four times.		Five times.		Six to Ten times.		More than Ten times.		Above Twenty times.		Totals.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Imprisonment ..	14,204	7,115	2,402	447	111	143	715	123	109	141	174	171	1,544	108	1,111	1,129	1,790	1,416	11,260	5,547	5,116	719	141	16
Penal Servitude ..	84	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	9	1	11	1	11	1	46	8	30	8	11	1
Total ..	14,288	7,123	2,403	447	112	143	716	123	110	142	175	171	1,553	109	1,122	1,130	1,801	1,417	11,306	5,555	5,146	727	152	16

TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, 1913.
(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

PRISONS.	Age and Sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of release.	Place to which removed.	Cause of removal.	Whether originally before or after admission.
M.	F.					
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Armagh ...	25	23. 6. 13	1. 7. 13	Armagh Union Workhouse.	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	25	20. 9. 13	16. 10. 13	do. ...	Enteric Fever ...	Refer.
Belfast ...	22	12. 4. 13	19. 4. 13	Union Hospital, Belfast.	Epileptic Fits ...	do.
	47	29. 8. 13	9. 9. 13	do. ...	Cardiac Failure ...	do.
	33	4. 8. 13	22. 9. 13	do. ...	Appendicitis ...	After.
	39	24. 10. 13	10. 11. 13	do. ...	Phthisis ...	Refer.
	20	20. 10. 12	15. 1. 13	do. ...	Croup ...	After.
	42	14. 2. 13	31. 5. 13	Home ...	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	51	14. 7. 13	29. 7. 13	Union Hospital, Belfast.	Erysipelas ...	After.
	20	21. 8. 13	15. 9. 13	do. ...	Advanced Pregnancy	—
Cork Male ...	53	28. 10. 12	29. 1. 13	District Hospital, Cork.	Bronchitis and Paralysis.	Refer.
	41	14. 2. 13	19. 2. 13	do. ...	Sclerosis of Eye ...	After.
	38	12. 4. 13	15. 4. 13	do. ...	Urethral Stricture	Refer.
	46	24. 5. 13	2. 6. 13	do. ...	Aneurism and Angina Pectoris.	Refer.
Cork Female	33	6. 9. 12	23. 1. 13	Home ...	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	39	4. 3. 13	6. 3. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
	27	21. 6. 13	24. 6. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
	30	13. 6. 13	7. 7. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
	40	7. 8. 13	29. 8. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
	29	15. 10. 13	8. 11. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
Galway ...	42	13. 5. 13	16. 5. 13	Union Hospital, Gort.	Stricture ...	Refer.
Limerick ...	19	25. 3. 13	2. 4. 13	Limerick Union Hospital.	Veneral Disease ...	do.
	40	3. 12. 12	24. 4. 13	do. ...	Cancer of Tongue ...	do.
	41	29. 4. 13	6. 5. 13	Rescora Union Workhouse.	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	31	12. 5. 13	17. 5. 13	Home ...	do. ...	—
	38	21. 12. 12	23. 7. 13	Limerick Union Hospital.	Extra Uterine Pregnancy.	—
	60	18. 7. 13	1. 8. 13	do. ...	Senile Debility ...	Refer.
	24	5. 11. 13	19. 11. 13	do. ...	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	22	15. 12. 13	18. 12. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—

TABLE VI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.
(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

PRISON.	Age and Sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of release.	Place to which removed.	Cause of removal.	Whether it originated before or after admission.
M. F.						
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Mountjoy ...	39	25. 6. 12	7. 1. 13	Home ...	Nonrathemia ...	Before.
	44	11. 1. 13	13. 2. 13	Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital Dublin.	Corneal Ulcer ...	do.
	46	6. 12. 12	21. 3. 13	Royal City of Dublin Hospital.	Aneurism of Neck ...	do
	32	23. 5. 13	6. 6. 13	Richmond Hospital Dublin.	Appendicitis ...	After.
	23	6. 11. 12	13. 6. 13	South Dublin Union.	Tubercular Disease	Before.
	25	25. 3. 13	19. 6. 13	do. ...	Phlebitis of Leg ...	After.
	24	7. 7. 13	12. 7. 13	do. ...	Tubercular Disease	Before.
	30	17. 7. 13	18. 7. 13	Richmond Hospital Dublin.	Rupture ...	do.
	17	5. 8. 13	14. 8. 13	Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin.	Ulcer of Stomach	do.
	34	2. 1. 13	7. 3. 13	Home ...	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	24	18. 3. 13	21. 3. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
Sligo ...	26	27. 6. 13	14. 7. 13	do. ...	do. ...	—
	23	22. 3. 13	3. 4. 13	Union Hospital, Sligo.	Advanced Pregnancy	—
	68	3. 1. 13	12. 4. 13	do. ...	Pneumonia ...	After.
Trillick ...	36	11. 7. 13	25. 7. 13	Union Hospital, Boniskillen.	Senile Debility ...	Before.
	33	17. 5. 13	24. 5. 13	Home ...	Advanced Pregnancy	—
Tellamore ...	37	28. 1. 13	8. 2. 13	Home ...	Exhaustion following starvation (voluntary).	After.
Waterford ...	34	10. 7. 12	29. 1. 13	Union Hospital, Waterford.	Threatened Labour	—
	50	26. 6. 13	14. 7. 13	do. ...	Heart Disease ...	Before.
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Maryborough	35	8. 11. 10	18. 1. 13	Richmond Hospital, Dublin.	Rupture ...	After.
	49	29. 10. 09	28. 2. 13	Home ...	Necrosis of bone of right arm.	Before.
	43	5. 7. 10	22. 7. 13	Nonagh ...	Diseased bone of right thigh.	do.
	47	4. 1. 11	22. 10. 13	Home ...	Palpitation of heart and Dyspepsia.	After.
	28	27. 8. 12	9. 12. 13	Dublin ...	Disease of ears	Before.
	55	30. 1. 12	20. 12. 13	Belfast ...	Tumour in throat as well as glands enlarged.	do.

TABLE VII.—DEATHS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the year ended 31st December, 1913.

PRISONS.	Age at death and Sex.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Sentence.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether disease originated before or after reception into Prison.
	M. F.					
LOCAL PRISONS.						
Armagh ...	87	1. 11. 13	1 mth. impt.	17. 11. 13	Heart failure	Before.
Kilkenny ...	60	17. 7. 13	6 c. mths. h.l.	8. 12. 13	Apoplexy	After.
Londonderry	30	7. 8. 13	On remand	10. 8. 13	Suicide by strangulation.	—
Mountjoy ...	50	24. 12. 12	6 c. mths. h.l.	18. 1. 13	Oedema of the lungs accelerated by chronic kidney diseases.	Before.
Do. ...	30	15. 5. 13	Untried ...	3. 6. 13	Acute dilatation of the heart following pneumonia.	do.
Do.	63	9. 7. 13	6 wks. or £5 Os. 6d.	11. 7. 13	Peritonitis following ruptured gastric ulcer.	do.
CONVICT PRISONS.						
Maryborough	28	13. 12. 10	3 yrs. p.s.	18. 10. 13	Exhaustion from spinal paralysis.	After.

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during year ended 31st December, 1913.
(See paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

LOCAL PRISONS.

Date of last admission to prison.	Mental condition on last admission to prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
ARMAGH.						
2. 2. 13	Insane	Yes ...	—	Mania, with delusions.	7. 3. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
3. 3. 13	Sane*	No ...	—	—	23. 3. 13	do.
28. 4. 13	Do.*	No ...	—	—	11. 6. 13	do.
12. 10. 13	Do.†	No ...	—	—	20. 10. 13	do.
BELFAST.						
4. 10. 12	Insane	Not known.	—	Epilepsy ...	21. 1. 13	District Asylum, Belfast.
17. 1. 13	Do.	do.	—	Mania ...	5. 2. 13	do.
15. 2. 13	Do.	do.	—	Dementia ...	16. 3. 13	do.
15. 4. 13	Do.	do.	—	Mania ...	24. 4. 13	do.
5. 4. 13	Good	do.	20. 8. 13	Incipient general paralysis of the insane.	6. 9. 13	do.
20. 6. 13	Insane	Yes	—	Mania ...	8. 7. 13	do.
20. 7. 13	Sanct†	Not known.	—	—	8. 12. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CASTLEBAR.						
13. 7. 13	Insane	Yes	—	Chronic mania	23. 7. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
CORK MALE.						
12. 2. 13	Insane	No	—	Delusional	25. 3. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
14. 7. 13	Do.	Yes	—	* Acute Mania ...	20. 7. 13	District Asylum, Cork.
4. 8. 13	Do.	Yes	—	Melancholia ...	20. 8. 13	do.
28. 6. 13	Do.	Yes	—	Acute Mania ...	5. 7. 13	do.
15. 5. 13	Do.	No	—	Confusional ...	5. 9. 13	do.
28. 9. 13	Do.	No	—	Melancholia ...	29. 10. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
17. 10. 13	Do.	No	—	Senile Dementia	31. 10. 13	District Asylum, Cork.
6. 11. 13	Probably Insane.	Yes	—	Delusional ...	10. 12. 13	do.

* In these cases the prisoners were on arraignment, found guilty, but to have been insane at time of committing offence, and ordered to be kept in custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.
† These prisoners were found insane on arraignment, but no symptoms of insanity were observed while in prison.

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in Local and CONVICT PRISONS, during year ended 31st December, 1913—continued

Date of first admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
CORK FEMALE.						
4. 10. 13	Under observation from admission.	Yes	8. 10. 13	Mania ...	25. 11. 13	District Asylum, Cork.
8. 12. 13	Weak	No	—	Congenital on-foulment with maniacal symptoms.	14. 12. 13	do.
DUNDALK.						
30. 4. 13	Insane	Not known.	—	Delusional ...	11. 7. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
13. 10. 13	Do.	do.	—	do. ...	18. 10. 13	Richmond District Asylum, Dublin.
KILKENNY.						
12. 4. 13	Apparent* rational.	Not known	—	Not known ...	28. 4. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
10. 8. 13	Fair	No	19. 8. 13	Mania ...	19. 9. 13	District Asylum, Kilkenny.
LIMERICK.						
22. 3. 13	Insane	No	—	Mania with delusions.	11. 4. 13	District Asylum, Limerick.
11. 4. 13	Do.	No	—	do. ...	6. 5. 13	do.
5. 6. 13	Do.	No ...	—	Melancholia with suicidal tendencies.	(L.) 10. 6. 13 (H.) 12. 7. 13	do.
5. 4. 13	An idiot	Probably so.	—	Idiocy ...	11. 7. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
24. 5. 13	Probably insane.	Not known.	—	Recurrent mania	10. 8. 13	District Asylum, Limerick.
5. 9. 13	Insane	do.	—	Mania with delusions.	13. 9. 13	do.
11. 9. 13	Do.	do.	—	Recurrent mania with delusions	10. 9. 13	do.
1. 12. 13	Do.	Yes	—	Delusions ...	4. 12. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
LONDONDERRY.						
6. 2. 13	Showed no symptoms of insanity.	No	—	Delusional ...	24. 3. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
13. 5. 13	Insane	Not known.	—	do. ...	31. 5. 13	District Asylum, Londonderry.

* Found by jury to be insane and incapable of pleading.

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY amongst Prisoners in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during year ended 31st December, 1913—continued.

Date of admission to Prison.	Mental condition on first admission to Prison.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
MOUNTJOY.						
26. 12. 12	Insane	Not known	—	Delusional ...	10. 2. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
28. 11. 12	Do.	do.	—	do. ...	4. 4. 13	do.
27. 3. 13	Do.	do.	—	do. ...	24. 4. 13	do.
27. 4. 13	Do.	do.	—	Dementia	21. 7. 13	Richmond District Asylum, Dublin.
9. 8. 13	Do.	do.	—	Delusional ...	20. 8. 13	do.
8. 10. 13	Do.	do.	—	Acute mania ...	17. 12. 13	do.
12. 12. 13	Do.	Yes	—	Delusional ...	20. 12. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
1. 6. 13	Do.	do.	—	Mania ...	24. 6. 13	Richmond District Asylum, Dublin.
10. 6. 13	Do.	do.	—	do. ...	do.	do.
16. 7. 13	Do.	Not known.	—	Delusional ...	9. 8. 13	do.
22. 9. 13	Do.	Yes	—	Mania ...	9. 10. 13	do.
SLIGO.						
27. 12. 12	Insane	Not known.	—	Congenital ...	16. 2. 13	District Asylum, Sligo.
TRALEE.						
26. 7. 13	Good	Not known.	14. 8. 13	Dementia ...	22. 8. 13	District Asylum, Kilmarnock.
9. 10. 13	Fair	No	—	do. ...	6. 11. 13	do.
TULLAMORE.						
10. 5. 13	Insane	No	—	Puerperal ...	11. 7. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
WATERFORD.						
12. 9. 13	Insane	Yes	—	Melancholia	25. 9. 13	District Asylum, Waterford.
9. 12. 13	Do.	No	—	Delusional ...	13. 12. 13	do.

CONVICT PRISONS.

MARYBOROUGH.						
17. 4. 10	Apparently sound, but manner was peculiar.	No	17. 3. 13	Chronic delusional Insanity.	10. 4. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.
14. 11. 12	Very eccentric.	No	4. 3. 13	Senile mania ...	19. 6. 13	do.
18. 8. 11	Sound	No	20. 6. 13	Mania	19. 7. 13	do.
17. 1. 10	Do.	No	21. 8. 13	Acute mania ...	4. 9. 13	do.
21. 11. 12	Insane	No	—	Delusional	16. 12. 13	Criminal Asylum, Dundrum.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 15 prisoners committed to Local Prisons on remand were, on being brought up at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, sent therefrom direct to Lunatic Asylums.

TABLE IX.—RETURN of RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, and PUNISHMENTS

(Section 15 of 40 & 41 Geo. 4.)

(See paragraph 93 of Report of Royal

Reports of Royal

PRISONS.	Corporal Punishment.*	NUMBER OF CASES OF										
		Use of Body Lock.	Irons (Hand-cuffs).		Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Close Confinement in Punishment Cells or special Cells for Refractory Prisoners.		Close Confinement in ordinary Cells.		Dietary Punishment.	Loss of Sleep or Privileges.
TOTAL M. & F. ..	3	-	7		48		67		363		614	
LOCAL PRISONS.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-
Belfast	-	-	-	-	7	1	1	1	152	5	155	4
Castlebar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Cork Male	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	42	-	42	-
Cork Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dundalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	7	-
Galway	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	7	-
Kilkenny	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	13	-
Limerick	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	6	-
Londonderry	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	10	3
Mountjoy	-	-	1	-	6	6	3	-	81	7	129	13
Sligo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	8	3
Trillick	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	12	1	3
Tullamore	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	23	1
Waterford	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	12	8
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS	-	-	1	-	27	10	13	2	545	16	417	29
(NET TOTAL DO. (Cols. a, b, c).)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONVICT PRISONS.												
Maryborough	3	-	6	-	11	-	52	-	-	-	165	3
Mountjoy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS	3	-	6	-	11	-	52	-	2	-	165	3
(NET TOTAL DO. (Cols. a, b, c).)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* These totals do not agree with the total prison population, as, in consequence of year, or counted as a prisoner not punished, and

† i.e., After deduction of cases of prisoners transferred during

‡ In Irish Prisons corporal punishment for prison

LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS from 1st January, 1913, to 31st December 1913.

(Vict., cap. 49.)

(Commission on Irish Prisons, 1884.)

(a) Total number of prisoners imprisoned.		(b) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(c) Total number of Prisoners during the Year. (Columns a and b).		Prison Offences.										PRISONS.
						Violence.	Escapes and Attempts to Escape.	Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regula- tions.	Total Offences.						
499		27,083		27,572		118		-		153		492		763		TOTAL M. & F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	LOCAL PRISONS.
5	1	668	271	573	272	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	2	Armagh.
21	3	4,241	1,963	4,352	1,965	21	2	-	-	32	-	117	2	170	4	Belfast.
1	-	232	92	234	92	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	Castlebar.
4	2	1,452	-	1,502	-	6	-	-	-	23	-	14	-	43	-	Cork, Male.
1	-	-	565	-	563	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	Cork Female.
5	-	574	-	679	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	13	-	Dundalk.
9	-	489	121	492	121	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	11	-	Galway.
12	-	540	-	553	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	11	-	15	-	Kilkenny.
14	-	1,073	290	1,093	290	1	-	-	-	1	-	14	-	15	-	Limerick.
16	2	942	355	953	358	2	1	-	-	8	-	9	2	14	4	Londonderry.
17	13	5,543	3,491	5,656	3,494	11	5	-	-	45	-	21	10	127	15	Mountjoy.
4	3	560	159	563	162	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	9	3	Sligo.
5	2	733	150	738	162	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	2	10	3	Trillick.
13	1	546	144	564	145	2	-	-	-	8	1	17	2	27	3	Tullamore.
14	-	914	320	932	320	2	-	-	-	15	-	17	-	34	-	Waterford.
27	27	18,623	8,153	19,000	8,180	53	11	-	-	135	1	313	25	506	37	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.
26	27	18,394	8,085	18,770	8,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NET TOTAL DO. (Col. a, b, c).
																CONVICT PRISONS.
11	-	233	-	254	-	52	-	-	-	17	-	146	-	215	-	Buryborough.
1	2	-	24	1	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	Mountjoy.
22	3	233	24	255	27	52	2	-	-	17	-	146	1	217	3	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.
21	3	233	24	255	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NET TOTAL DO (Col. a, b, c).

When the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year opposite two prisons in columns (a) or (b).
 One year from one prison to another, and so counted twice.
 Offences can be inflicted on convicts only.

TABLE X.—Return showing the Expenditure of the Establishments for Staff and Maintenance, in the

	TOTALS.	MOUNTJOY, (Convict and local Prison).	MARYBOROUGH (Convict Prison and Place of Preventive Detention).	CROSSLAND Bental Institution.
Daily average number of prisoners,	MALES 1,742 FEMALES 484 Total 2,226	M. 433 F. 161	M. 284	M. 60
A.—COST OF STAFF.				
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and one fund.	£ s. d. 50,077 13 8	£ s. d. 9,475 16 11	£ s. d. 7,161 8 3	£ s. d. 1,944 12 3
Average annual charge per prisoner, ..	22 0 11	15 19 1	27 2 6	21 12 7
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Victualling for prisoners, ..	14,550 19 11	3,279 10 4	2,605 10 10	751 18 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., ..	420 0 4	103 4 3	74 2 4	15 15 7
Fuel, light, and water, ..	9,339 6 0	2,253 5 1	1,168 8 2	333 11 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, ..	663 0 8	144 0 11	83 16 7	20 8 1
Clothing for prisoners, ..	3,793 10 3	745 14 0	630 0 6	280 13 12
Bedding for prisoners, ..	774 13 7	177 5 2	78 12 3	38 4 7
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	603 13 6	122 8 3	79 6 11	75 10 6
TOTAL EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE, ..	30,163 10 0	6,815 14 0	4,781 6 6	1,902 6 3
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHARGE PER PRISONER,	18 11 0	11 9 6	18 2 3	10 11 2
		DUNDALK.	GALWAY.	KILKENNY.
Daily average number of prisoners, ..	M. 41	M. 50 F. 10	M. 44	
A.—COST OF STAFF.				
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and one fund.	£ s. d. 1,713 10 6	£ s. d. 1,400 4 4	£ s. d. 1,639 5 11	
Average annual charge per prisoner, ..	41 10 0	40 6 1	37 5 2	
B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.				
Victualling for prisoners, ..	300 8 7	268 3 4	274 11 5	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., ..	13 9 10	10 7 3	18 6 8	
Fuel, light, and water, ..	257 15 5	361 10 8	483 18 8	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, ..	29 8 7	18 14 2	17 5 8	
Clothing for prisoners, ..	160 2 2	79 2 2	96 4 1	
Bedding for prisoners, ..	23 19 1	17 0 7	12 5 6	
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., ..	17 7 8	23 17 2	21 6 5	
TOTAL EXPENSES OF MAINTENANCE, ..	742 11 4	778 14 11	896 17 5	
AVERAGE ANNUAL CHARGE PER PRISONER,	18 2 3	19 9 4	19 3 1	

under the control of the General Prisons Board, Ireland,
year ended 31st March, 1914.

RECEIVE STATE INMATES REFORMATORY.	ARMAGH.	BELFAST.	CASTLEBAR.	CORK MALE.	CORK FEMALE.
M. 11 F. 24	M. 40 F. 23	M. 319 F. 129	M. 20 F. 6	M. 128	F. 40
£ s. d. 1,087 3 4 46 15 6	£ s. d. 1,949 8 3½ 27 1 6	£ s. d. 0,200 6 0 13 10 6	£ s. d. 1,392 8 9½ 60 1 11	£ s. d. 3,018 11 7½ 23 10 2	£ s. d. 1,274 19 10 31 17 0
613 9 4 16 4 1 317 2 0 10 5 7 21 3 10 8 0 9 19 14 11	439 2 9 10 2 9 372 15 5 24 11 10 108 3 1 30 8 2 35 13 1	2,443 12 8 56 8 2 804 7 9 110 5 4 707 0 0 138 6 10 99 13 8	167 10 8 7 7 3 192 9 1 6 19 8 34 10 9 5 1 11 13 7 2	835 13 5 10 13 2 429 19 6 46 16 8 171 14 11 42 7 4 25 15 8	229 6 6 13 14 11 351 6 11 17 5 2 47 5 5 13 18 11 11 18 10
884 0 6 25 5 2	1,916 17 1 14 2 2	4,420 1 2 9 17 4	418 5 6 16 1 9	1,413 0 8 11 4 3	634 14 8 17 2 4
LIMERICK.	LONDONDERRY.	SLIGO.	TRALEE.	TULLAMORE.	WATERFORD.
M. 72 F. 19	M. 62 F. 24	M. 35 F. 8	M. 48 F. 9	M. 39 F. 10	M. 59 F. 21
£ s. d. 2,147 5 2 23 11 11	£ s. d. 2,290 17 9½ 28 14 10	£ s. d. 1,531 10 6½ 35 12 4	£ s. d. 1,511 15 16 26 10 5	£ s. d. 1,590 5 11½ 82 9 1	£ s. d. 2,016 15 11½ 25 4 2
626 15 5 11 9 0 374 18 7 30 10 8 143 11 7 25 5 9 40 15 11	610 8 3 23 17 6 413 3 3 31 5 4 124 11 9 37 5 5 22 1 3	276 13 2 9 1 7 298 0 7 13 9 4 80 5 2 20 6 2 14 4 9	339 9 8 12 8 11 293 4 3 18 9 8 87 14 1 24 2 11 17 17 3	305 1 11 5 4 5 806 3 10 17 0 3 63 6 11 18 13 5 10 4 5	439 13 4 16 9 1 318 7 6 24 7 2 132 11 3 44 13 8 38 0 6
1,243 6 11 13 17 8	1,262 12 9 14 12 8	712 0 9 16 11 2	788 1 7 13 16 8	735 14 2 15 0 3	1,058 2 6 13 4 6

TABLE X.—C. Expenses of Establishments under the Control of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, other than for Staff and Maintenance in the year ended 31st March, 1914.

HEADS OF SERVICE.				TOTALS.		
				£	s.	d.
Gratuities to prisoners (including contributions to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies).				1,164	0	0
Escort and conveyance of prisoners,				9,566	8	11
New buildings and alterations,				1,033	12	5
Ordinary repairs of buildings,				2,885	12	4½
Rent,				310	16	8
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removal expenses of officers).				1,296	1	11
Total of other expenses,				16,253	12	9½
Do. exclusive of New buildings and alterations, ..				15,222	0	4½
Average annual charge per prisoner,				6	16	9

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C.

A.—Total Cost of Staff,				50,077	13	8½
B.—" Maintenance,				30,163	19	0
C.—" Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c.),				15,222	0	4½
Total expenses for the year,				95,463	4	1
Total annual charge per prisoner,				42	17	8
DEDUCTION :						
Appropriations in aid, viz.:— Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, rents, &c.				2,751	3	11
Net cost (after above deduction),				92,712	0	2
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction), ..				41	12	11

NOTE.—No deduction is made in respect of the labour of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufactures, but the value of such labour in the year 1913-1914 is calculated at £14,012 2s. 10d.

Under the sub-head of the Prisons Vote "Maintenance of Criminal Lunatics," provision is made for the expenses of all patients in District Asylums in Ireland classed as Criminal Lunatics under the Act 1 Edward VII., ch. 17. The actual payments from the Vote during the last five years have been as under:—

	£	s.	d.
1900-1910,	7,363	3	5
1910-1911,	7,413	2	8
1911-1912,	7,488	0	1
1912-1913,	7,701	10	10
1913-1914,	8,075	10	7

TABLE XL.—Statement of Total Expenses of Establishments under the control of the General Prison Board in each year from 1897-1908 to 1913-1914.

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Year 1897-1908. Prisoners, Male, 1,041 Female, 279 Total, 1,320			Year 1904-1905. Prisoners, Male, 1,024 Female, 712 Total, 1,736			Year 1905-1906. Prisoners, Male, 1,450 Female, 545 Total, 2,005			Year 1906-1907. Prisoners, Male, 1,479 Female, 558 Total, 2,037			Year 1907-1908. Prisoners, Male, 1,513 Female, 580 Total, 2,093			Year 1913-1914. Prisoners, Male, 1,795 Female, 611 Total, 2,406		
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
	1,320			1,736			2,005			2,037			2,093			2,406		
Pay and allowances of officers, including widows, &c.,	47,428	18	7	50,000	0	10	50,294	1	4	50,045	18	10	50,413	18	1	50,707	15	6
Transporting for prisoners,	25,654	1	8	23,828	1	0	14,879	15	7	14,479	0	7	13,015	0	11	13,000	0	11
Outfit for prisoners,	3,225	0	4	3,044	15	12	2,587	11	4	2,554	0	4	2,114	2	1	2,075	10	7
Building for prisoners,	402	4	0	384	0	2	343	0	1	300	0	11	140	11	0	300	10	0
Furniture, fixtures, utensils, laundry, &c., ..	378	19	7	750	15	0	694	18	11	600	0	0	582	19	4	600	10	4
Miscellaneous, unclassified establishments, &c., ..	422	0	0	477	5	1	455	10	10	540	10	0	375	20	7	400	10	10
Gratuities to prisoners (including gratifications to discharged prisoners and soldiers)	1,005	11	0	664	15	0	594	7	4	5,100	10	1	377	0	0	1,541	15	0
Food, fuel, and water,	5,700	17	0	5,555	17	7	5,434	10	0	5,115	0	0	5,180	11	5	5,575	7	7
Soap, washing and cleaning articles,	455	18	10	720	7	4	714	7	0	587	19	0	584	19	0	540	10	0
Laundry,	500	11	0	308	11	0	500	11	0	500	11	0	500	11	2	500	11	0
Board and maintenance of prisoners,	10,556	0	0	10,454	10	2	10,079	0	0	10,100	0	0	9,440	0	0	9,475	0	10
New buildings and alterations,	4,100	7	4	3,130	0	0	2,700	7	7	2,500	0	0	2,500	17	7	2,675	0	10
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	2,400	0	7	2,555	10	0	2,400	10	4	2,750	0	1	2,750	12	0	2,825	0	10
Contracted expenses,	1,300	10	10	1,075	10	0	1,107	17	4	1,100	0	0	1,000	14	0	1,000	14	10
Maintenance of children of female prisoners,	12	0	10	12	17	0	10	17	0	7	10	0	7	10	0	—	—	—
Total	95,045	18	1	94,100	0	0	95,000	0	0	95,100	0	11	95,575	18	12	95,000	10	0
Total contracts of new buildings and alterations ..	65,400	0	1	50,175	1	0	44,475	15	0	45,000	0	0	45,000	1	0	45,400	0	1

TABLE XII.—Returns showing Employment of Prisoners in Local and Convict Prisons, and estimated value of their earnings, during year ended 31st March, 1914.

(See 40 and 41 Vict., cap. 49, section 16.)

ARMAGH PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting and Needleworking	—	11.91	33	0	8
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., ..	5.5	—	3	7	11
Shoemaking .. ..	.49	—	9	12	3
Stonebreaking	5.65	—	2	15	4
Tailoring .. ..	.84	—	15	16	2
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	1.	1	12	2
Woodcutting	12.23	—	9	11	5
Mailbag making	5.01	—	75	0	0
Yeast bag making	4.22	—	19	14	5
Total	33.94	12.91	170	16	4
In Buildings :—					
Labourers and Whitewashers	1.31	.16	24	12	0
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.45	—	18	18	8
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. ..	.01	—	0	10	0
Total	1.77	.16	44	1	2
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind) ..	4.22	2.	94	10	10
Cooking for the prisoners	2.07	—	75	11	6
Gardening .. ..	.03	—	0	9	1
Nursing and attending sick prisoners	—	.01	0	4	7
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	4.74	108	1	5
Total	6.32	0.75	278	17	5
Non-effective :—					
Sick .. ..	.5	.25	—	—	—
Under punishment .. ..	.02	—	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children	—	1.12	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial	1.97	.07	—	—	—
Debtors .. ..	.09	—	—	—	—
Others &c.,	4.03	1.66	—	—	—
Total	6.61	3.1	—	—	—
Grand Total	48.64	22.92	493	14	11

TABLE XII.—continued.

BELFAST PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners Labour.		
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Agriculture	10.82	—	161	11	0
Bookbinding	1.00	—	34	4	0
Knitting and Needleworking	—	44.33	519	13	10
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	45.92	—	132	0	6
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c. ..	53.64	1.06	94	13	7
Bagmaking	7.70	—	34	3	1
Shoemaking	12.28	—	248	15	0
Smithing .. .. .	.14	—	19	19	8
Stonebreaking	42.96	—	82	13	1
Tailoring	14.57	—	317	2	3
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	18.73	140	18	4
Woodcutting	15.01	—	19	4	8
Carpentering .. .. .	.15	—	7	3	3
Linen Cutting	11.06	19.49	198	17	7
Repairing Mattresses .. .. .	.65	—	14	17	0
Total	215.70	83.61	2,025	16	10
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers .. ..	.64	—	36	19	2
Carpenters or Joiners	1.67	—	95	13	4
Labourers and Whitewashers	14.65	.53	519	5	6
Painters and Glaziers	3.65	.61	194	10	8
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. ..	.42	—	24	1	3
Total	21.63	1.14	870	9	11
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (ex- clusive of building work of any kind) ..	37.31	12.03	750	5	0
Cooking for the prisoners	5.10	—	185	12	0
Gardening	1.97	.52	37	19	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners ..	.42	.73	26	8	0
Stoking prison furnaces .. .. .	.98	—	22	8	6
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	18.59	423	18	0
Total	45.78	31.87	1,446	10	6
Non-effective:—					
Sick	2.71	1.27	—	—	—
Under punishment .. .. .	.76	.01	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children ..	—	1.86	—	—	—
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial	5.14	—	—	—	—
Debtors	3.05	—	—	—	—
First class misdemeanants .. .. .	.11	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.	25.66	10.48	—	—	—
Total	37.43	13.62	—	—	—
Grand Total	319.94	130.24	4,342	17	3.

TABLE XII.—continued.

CASTLEBAR PRISON.

Description of Employment	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Agriculture	5.11	—	77	13	5
Knitting and Needleworking	—	2.39	21	18	10
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	1.44	—	0	13	6
Shoemaking .. .. .	.18	—	4	3	6
Stonebreaking	4.74	—	7	13	10
Tailoring .. .. .	.81	—	15	7	9
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing	—	.33	1	16	9
Total	12.28	2.72	129	7	7
In Buildings :—					
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers .. .. .	.05	—	2	0	10
Carpenters or Joiners .. .. .	.01	—	0	4	6
Labourers and Whitewashers .. .. .	.25	.05	8	6	0
Painters and Glaziers .. .. .	.38	—	12	9	8
Total .. .. .	.69	.05	23	1	6
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	1.70	.94	50	3	2
Cooking for the prisoners	1.00	—	36	10	0
Gardening .. .. .	.38	—	5	15	0
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	1.50	22	16	0
Total	3.08	2.44	115	4	8
Non-effective :—					
Sick .. .. .	.27	—	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children	—	.36	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial	1.21	.22	—	—	—
Debtors .. .. .	.22	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	1.88	.21	—	—	—
Total	3.58	.70	—	—	—
Grand Total	19.63	6.00	267	18	9

TABLE XII.—continued.

CORK (MALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners Labour.		
	..	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—				
Bookbinding	74	5	12	0
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	32.49	45	11	8
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	9.22	2	17	9
Shoemaking	8.00	90	12	1
Smithing	15	2	15	0
Stonebreaking	10.14	24	1	10
Tailoring	3.02	55	0	0
Woodcutting	24.42	141	10	4
Baking	2.00	00	8	0
Total	95.18	434	8	8
In Buildings :—				
Carpenters or Joiners	66	3	8	3
Labourers and Whitewashers	3.01	98	0	3
Painters and Glaziers	94	41	1	0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths	12	0	11	9
Total	4.13	149	1	3
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—				
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	9.60	140	3	0
Cooking for the prisoners	2.00	73	0	0
Gardening	2.42	35	0	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners	13	3	1	6
Total	14.15	251	4	6
Non-effective :—				
Sick	32	—	—	—
Under punishment	15	—	—	—
Unemployed :—				
Awaiting trial	3.40	—	—	—
Debtors	07	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	7.54	—	—	—
Total	11.48	—	—	—
Grand Total	125.94	834	14	5

TABLE XII.—continued.

CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	F.	£	s.	d.		
In Manufactures :—						
Knitting and Needleworking	7.49	96	1	2		
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	1.00	4	17	7		
Total	8.49	100	18	9		
In Buildings :—						
Labourers and Whitewashers	1.15	35	10	0		
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.92	87	9	4		
Total	2.07	72	19	4		
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—						
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	6.1	92	17	0		
Cooking for the prisoners	1.00	36	10	0		
Gardening	5.56	84	12	0		
Washing prisoners' clothing	10.53	240	3	0		
Total	23.19	454	2	0		
Non-effective :—						
Sick	1.37	—	—	—		
Under punishment .. ..	.02	—	—	—		
Women nursing their own children	1.38	—	—	—		
Unemployed :—						
Awaiting Trial .. ..	.33	—	—	—		
Others, &c.,	3.00	—	—	—		
Total	6.19	—	—	—		
Grand Total	39.94	628	0	1		

TABLE XII.—continued.

DUNDALK PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.			
		£.	s.	d.	

In Manufactures :

Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	8.83	24	19	10	
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	2.88	0	17	1	
Shoemaking .. .. .	.23	5	7	11	
Stonebreaking	1.35	0	11	0	
Tailoring .. .. .	.79	14	17	6	
Woodcutting	5.5	12	2	9	
Total	19.58	58	16	1	

In Buildings :—

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterer .. .. .	.08	4	0	0	
Carpenters or Joiners .. .. .	.14	7	6	8	
Labourers and Whitewashers	1.15	34	16	0	
Painters and Glaziers .. .. .	.35	14	5	4	
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. .. .	.01	0	10	0	
Total	1.73	60	18	0	

In the ordinary service of the Prison :—

Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	6.62	100	0	0	
Cooking for the prisoners	2.	73	0	0	
Gardening	1.8	27	4	0	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners .. .. .	.01	0	3	0	
Stoking prison furnaces .. .. .	.39	8	17	0	
Washing prisoners' clothing	1.88	42	3	0	
Total	12.68	251	7	0	

Non-effective :—

Sick .. .. .	.43	—	—	—	
Under punishment .. .. .	.01	—	—	—	

Unemployed :—

Awaiting trial	4.09	—	—	—	
Debtors .. .. .	.06	—	—	—	
First class misdemeanants .. .. .	.05	—	—	—	
Others, &c.,	1.49	—	—	—	
Total	6.13	—	—	—	
Grand Total	40.12	371	1	1	

TABLE XII.—continued.

GALWAY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and Needleworking	—	3.61	46	17	4
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	2.32	—	10	2	11
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., ..	1.15	—	0	15	4
Shoemaking .. ..	.20	—	3	9	0
Stonebreaking	2.45	—	14	3	3
Tailoring .. ..	.69	—	13	2	2
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	.80	2	17	0
Woodcutting	2.52	—	20	3	0
Carpentry, .. ..	.02	—	0	9	1
Total	9.35	4.41	112	0	7
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers .. ..	.08	—	4	0	0
Carpenters or Joiners .. ..	.46	—	23	3	4
Labourers and Whitewashers	3.39	.06	101	1	0
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.25	.02	10	16	8
Total	4.18	.08	139	1	0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind) ..	4.86	.98	88	15	4
Cooking for the prisoners	1.89	—	08	10	8
Gardening	1.22	.08	19	15	2
Nursing and attending sick prisoners .. ..	.07	—	1	11	11
Stoking prison furnaces .. ..	.20	—	4	11	2
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	2.72	02	0	3
Total	8.24	3.78	245	13	6
Non-effective:—					
Sick	1.58	.05	—	—	—
Under punishment .. ..	.05	—	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children	—	.15	—	—	—
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial	2.76	.29	—	—	—
Debtors .. ..	.07	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	3.29	0.96	—	—	—
Total	7.75	1.45	—	—	—
Grand Total	29.52	9.72	496	15	1

TABLE XII.—continued.

KILKENNY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
In Manufactures :—	M.	£ s. d.
Mailbag making	5.10	27 10 0
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	4.42	11 4 9
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.	2.19	4 0 0
Shoemaking .. .. .	.53	11 3 7
Stonebreaking	4.28	3 17 3
Tailoring .. .. .	.87	16 9 6
Woodcutting	5.98	21 8 3
Total	23.37	95 13 4
In Buildings :—		
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers .. ..	.07	2 5 5
Carpenters or Joiners .. ..	.16	5 5 0
Labourers and Whitewashers	1.25	24 7 3
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.25	6 7 4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. ..	.08	2 13 4
Total	1.81	40 18 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of build- ing work of any kind)	6.53	93 18 7
Cooking for the prisoners	1.	38 10 0
Gardening	1.47	22 5 5
Stoking prison furnaces .. .. .	.44	10 0 0
Washing prisoners' clothing	1.	22 14 6
Total	10.44	190 8 6
Non-effective :—		
Sick .. .. .	.93	—
Under punishment .. .. .	.04	—
Unemployed :—		
Awaiting trial	3.23	—
Debtors .. .. .	.09	—
Others, &c.	4.52	—
Total	8.80	—
Grand Total	44.42	327 0 2

TABLE XII.—continued.

LIMERICK PRISON

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour		
	ℳ.	£.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Bookbinding	·02	—	0	15	9
Knitting and Needleworking	—	5·88	62	1	5
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	12·19	—	31	10	6
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., ..	7·98	—	2	5	0
Shoemaking	·64	—	21	0	0
Smithing	·009	—	0	4	6
Stonebreaking	12·76	—	14	5	0
Tailoring	·72	—	13	14	6
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	·91	0	5	9
Woodcutting	20·62	—	47	12	1
Total	54·939	6·79	193	14	6
In Buildings :—					
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers	·006	—	0	7	6
Labourers and Whitewashers	·25	·08	11	16	6
Painters and Glaziers	·05	·11	8	2	8
Total	·306	·19	20	6	8
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind) ..	3·	1·89	74	9	0
Cooking for the prisoners	—	2·	73	0	0
Gardening	·94	—	14	8	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners	·03	·01	1	4	0
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	3·38	77	5	0
Total	3·97	7·28	240	6	0
Non-effective :—					
Sick	—	—	—	—	—
Under punishment	·38	·14	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children	·01	—	—	—	—
	—	1·87	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial	5·51	·5	—	—	—
Debtors	·12	—	—	—	—
First class misdemeanants	·01	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	4·31	1·62	—	—	—
Total	10·34	4·43	—	—	—
Grand Total	69·555	18·69	454	7	2

TABLE XII.—continued.

LONDONDERRY PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting and Needleworking	—	9.23	100	18	1
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	11.56	—	29	5	9
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., ..	8.32	.46	0	7	10
Shoemaking .. ..	.99	—	9	7	5
Stonebreaking	1.24	—	0	6	5
Tailoring	1.18	—	22	8	4
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	1.79	4	3	11
Woodcutting	18.23	—	79	0	5
Total	41.52	11.48	245	18	2
In Buildings :—					
Labourers and Whitewashers .. ..	.98	.12	31	3	3
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.64	—	36	5	4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. ..	.08	—	1	1	8
Total	1.70	.12	68	10	3
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind) ..	6.06	3.	137	14	2
Cooking for the prisoners	—	1.	36	10	0
Gardening .. ..	.15	—	2	5	7
Nursing and attending sick prisoners ..	1.	—	22	16	0
Stoking prison furnaces	—	1.	22	16	0
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	3.82	87	1	11
Total	7.21	8.82	309	3	8
Non-effective :—					
Sick	1.47	.58	—	—	—
Under punishment .. ..	.07	.02	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children ..	—	1.13	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial	5.15	.53	—	—	—
Debtors .. ..	.13	—	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	4.77	.90	—	—	—
Total	11.59	3.16	—	—	—
Grand Total	62.02	23.58	623	12	1

TABLE XII.—continued.

MOUNTJOY LOCAL PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.
	M.	F.	
In Manufactures :—			
Brushmaking	4.77	—	47 1 8
Knitting and Needleworking	—	56.70	493 6 0
Matmaking, Plaiting, and other work connected therewith	20.13	—	82 0 4
Shoemaking	13.19	—	239 6 11
Smithing	1.95	—	65 18 2
Weaving	11.82	—	75 0 0
Tailoring	27.19	—	414 19 7
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing	—	22.45	159 13 11
Woodcutting	48.75	—	112 8 0
Baking	5.98	—	181 16 0
Carpentering .. .. .	.43	—	19 1 0
Mail Bag making	136.9	—	690 8 9
Total	271.11	79.21	2,581 0 10
In Buildings :—			
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers .. .. .	.05	—	2 12 8
Carpenters or Joiners .. .. .	.91	—	50 8 9
Labourers and Whitewashers	8.58	1.02	346 17 0
Painters and Glaziers	1.72	—	79 4 0
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. .. .	.64	—	3 0 0
Total	11.3	1.92	482 2 3
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (ex- clusive of building work of any kind)	41.78	9.64	781 14 0
Cooking for the prisoners	2.95	—	167 13 6
Gardening	2.42	1.58	60 16 0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners .. .. .	.71	—	16 2 6
Stoking prison furnaces	1.	—	27 7 6
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	26.9	613 2 6
Total	48.86	38.12	1,606 16 0
Non-effective :—			
Sick	13.93	6.24	—
Under punishment .. .. .	.62	.01	—
Women nursing their own children	—	5.63	—
Unemployed :—			
Awaiting trial	27.66	—	—
Debtors	1.3	—	—
First class misdemeanants .. .. .	.52	.04	—
Others &c	59.8	10.89	—
Total	103.23	22.21	—
Grand Total	434.5	141.46	4,669 10 1

TABLE XII.—continued.

SLIGO PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.			
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.	

In Manufactures :—

Agriculture	4.68	—	70	17	0	
Knitting and Needleworking	—	3.13	34	0	8	
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	4.04	—	16	13	7	
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c.,	1.85	—	0	7	11	
Shoemaking .. .. .	.18	—	13	6	8	
Stonebreaking .. .. .	.57	—	0	0	8	
Tailoring .. .. .	.34	—	6	8	9	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing	—	.93	0	18	1	
Woodcutting	11.83	—	41	3	10	
Total	23.47	4.06	183	17	2	

In Buildings :—

Carpenters or Joiners .. .. .	.05	—	1	18	9	
Labourers and Whitewashers .. .. .	.33	.09	9	0	3	
Painters and Glaziers .. .. .	.13	—	3	16	8	
Total .. .. .	.51	.09	15	1	8	

In the ordinary service of the Prison :—

Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	2.	.96	45	1	0	
Cooking for the prisoners	1.	—	36	10	0	
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	1.51	34	11	6	
Total	3.	2.47	116	2	6	

Non-effective :—

Sick .. .. .	.4	.04	—	—	—	
Under punishment .. .. .	.01	.01	—	—	—	
Women nursing their own children	—	.45	—	—	—	

Unemployed :—

Awaiting trial	3.03	.03	—	—	—	
Debtors .. .. .	.11	—	—	—	—	
First class misdemeanants .. .. .	.13	—	—	—	—	
Others, &c.,	3.65	.37	—	—	—	
Total	7.33	.9	—	—	—	
Grand Total	34.31	7.52	315	1	4	

TABLE XII.—continued.

TRALEE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Agriculture	9.7	—	147	18	0
Knitting and Needleworking	—	2.96	32	12	5
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., .. .. .	.93	—	1	9	2
Shoemaking .. .. .	.3	—	4	10	4
Stonebreaking	10.59	—	23	3	3
Taffloring .. .. .	.92	—	17	10	9
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing	—	.8	0	17	3
Woodcutting	6.85	—	11	16	7
Total	29.29	3.76	239	17	9
In Buildings :—					
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers .. .. .	.2	—	6	1	3
Carpenters or Joiners .. .. .	.18	—	5	9	7
Labourers and Whitewashers	1.72	—	28	14	9
Painters and Glaziers .. .. .	.33	—	3	12	8
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. .. .	.28	—	8	7	11
Total	2.71	—	52	6	2
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	6.96	1.42	127	15	0
Cooking for the prisoners	—	1.	36	10	0
Nursing and attending sick prisoners .. .. .	.43	.03	10	10	5
Washing prisoners' clothing .. .. .	.07	2.35	56	7	1
Total	7.46	4.8	230	2	6
Non-effective :—					
Sick	1.32	.07	—	—	—
Under punishment .. .. .	.009	.006	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Awaiting trial	4.41	.49	—	—	—
Debtors .. .. .	.03	—	—	—	—
First class misdemeanants	—	.2	—	—	—
Others, &c.,	2.55	.3	—	—	—
Total	8.319	1.066	—	—	—
Grand Total	47.779	9.626	522	6	5

TABLE XII.—continued.

TULLAMORE PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.			
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.	
In Manufactures :—						
Knitting and Needleworking	—	4.46	50	15	9	
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., ..	6.32	—	1	1	4	
Sackmaking	14.61	—	34	11	3	
Shoemaking .. ..	.66	—	11	13	9	
Tailoring .. ..	.61	—	11	15	0	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	.68	1	4	11	
Woodcutting .. ..	.08	—	0	8	4	
Total	22.28	5.14	111	10	4	

In Buildings :—

Carpenters or Joiners .. ..	.06	—	3	2	0	
Labourers and Whitewashers .. ..	.69	—	22	14	0	
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.55	—	21	9	4	
Total	1.30	—	47	5	10	

In the ordinary service of the Prison :—

Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind) ..	5.24	1.10	91	12	0	
Cooking for the prisoners	2.	—	73	0	0	
Gardening	1.44	—	21	18	0	
Washing prisoners' clothing	—	2.16	49	4	0	
Total	8.68	3.26	235	14	0	

Non-effective :—

Sick	1.03	.29	—	—	—	
Under punishment .. ..	.11	—	—	—	—	

Unemployed :—

Awaiting trial .. ..	.82	.26	—	—	—	
Debtors .. ..	.14	—	—	—	—	
Others, &c.,	3.64	.75	—	—	—	
Total	5.74	1.30	—	—	—	
Grand Total	38.	9.70	394	10	2	

TABLE XII.—continued.

WATERFORD PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners Labour.			
	M.	P.	£	s.	d.	
In Manufactures :—						
Knitting and Needleworking	—	8.18	75	8	2	
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith	15.26	—	90	12	7	
Picking or teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., ..	7.01	—	4	17	1	
Shoemaking .. ..	.48	—	30	15	6	
Tailoring	1.08	—	20	13	5	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing ..	—	4.91	21	12	10	
Woodcutting	10.	—	55	13	7	
Total	33.83	13.09	299	13	2	
In Buildings :—						
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers ..	.11	—	5	6	8	
Carpenters or Joiners .. ..	.13	—	0	10	0	
Labourers and Whitewashers	2.4	.14	76	14	0	
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.84	—	30	2	8	
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths .. ..	.1	—	4	16	8	
Total	3.58	.14	123	10	0	
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—						
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind) ..	0.40	1.4	110	18	0	
Cooking for the prisoners	—	1.	36	10	0	
Gardening	1.40	.23	25	10	0	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners ..	.05	—	1	2	6	
Stoking prison furnaces .. ..	.9	—	20	0	6	
Washing prisoners' clothing .. ..	.25	2.18	50	10	0	
Total	0.12	4.81	254	3	0	
Non-effective :—						
Sick .. ..	.77	.54	—	—	—	
Under punishment .. ..	.04	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed :—						
Awaiting trial	4.56	.48	—	—	—	
Debtors .. ..	.08	.05	—	—	—	
Others, &c.,	5.63	1.08	—	—	—	
Total	11.08	2.15	—	—	—	
Grand Total	57.61	20.19	677	6	2	

TABLE XII.—continued.

MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).				Value of Prisoners' Labour.		
	M.				£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—							
Agriculture	81.92	1,253	10	0
Bookbinding	1.06	36	13	6
Basketmaking	1.08	21	15	9
Picking or teasing Oakum	2.08	0	11	5
Shoemaking	26.25	425	19	10
Smithing and Carpentering	2.56	111	1	0
Tailoring	58.67	909	10	7
Woodcutting	2.21	7	15	0
Mattress-making92	19	18	4
Total	176.75	2,846	15	5
In Buildings :—							
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers18	7	19	7
Carpenters or Joiners	4.05	174	5	0
Labourers and Whitewashers	16.57	340	2	5
Painters and Glaziers	1.89	64	8	1
Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Smiths	1.98	85	9	5
Total	24.67	678	4	6
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—							
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of build- ing work of any kind)	27.	413	5	0
Cooking for the prisoners	5.06	184	14	0
Gardening	4.63	70	19	0
Stoking prison furnaces99	27	6	0
Washing prisoners' clothing	5.66	129	19	6
Total	43.34	826	3	6
Non-effective :—							
Sick	16.7	—	—	—
Under punishment	1.3	—	—	—
Unemployed :—							
Others, &c.	1.13	—	—	—
Total	19.13	—	—	—
Grand Total	263.89	4,351	3	5

TABLE XII.—continued.

MOUNTJOY-CONVICT PRISON.

Description of Employment..				Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.
				£.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting and Needleworking	..	..	..	13.03	113 0 4
Total	..	..	..	13.03	113 0 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of build- ing work of any kind)					
Cooking for the prisoners	..	..	..	1.18	18 0 0
	..	..	..	4.00	148 0 0
Total	..	..	..	5.18	164 0 0
Non-effective :—					
Sick	..	..	..	2.29	—
Under punishment	..	..	..	.01	—
Unemployed :—					
Others. &c.	..	..	..	.41	—
Total	..	..	..	2.71	—
Grand Total	..	..	..	20.02	277 0 4

APPENDIX.

PART II.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

I.—NUMBERS IN CUSTODY, &c.

	M.	F.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year,	15	25	40
Committed during year,	2	8	10
Received on transfer from Certified Reformatories, ..	—	2	2
Received on Revocation of Licence,	—	—	—
Discharged { On expiration of sentence,	3	10	13
{ On licence,	3	2	5
{ On commutation of sentence,	1	—	1
Removed to Lunatic Asylum	1	—	1
In custody at end of year	9	23	32
Daily average number in custody during year, ..	12.93	24.76	37.69

II.—OFFENCES (IN ADDITION TO THAT, IN EACH CASE, OF BEING A HABITUAL DRUNKARD), AND SENTENCES OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	6 mos.		1 year.		1½ years.		2 years.		3 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Asson,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Assault, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Attempt suicide,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*
Fake pretences,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malicious damage,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Neglect children,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Receiving,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1*
TOTAL, —	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	7

* These cases were received on transfer from a certified Reformatory.

III—AGES AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Ages.	M.	F.	Previous convictions.	M.	F.
Under 21 ..	-	-	Number who had been previously convicted:—		
21 and under			Under six times, ..	-	4
30	1	2	Six to ten times, ..	1	-
40	1	4	Eleven to twenty times, ..	-	2
50	1	4	Above twenty times, ..	-	3
60	-	-	Number not previously convicted,	1	1
60 and over,	-	-			
Total, ..	2	10	Total, ..	2	10

IV.—RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, OFFENCES IN REFORMATORY, AND PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Total number of inmates during the year, ..	..	..	M.	F.
			17	35
Restraints—			M.	F.
Muffs with straps or restraint jackets, ..	..	..	-	-
Punishments—				
Close confinement in ordinary cells, ..	..	..	3	3
Dietary punishment, ..	..	..	3	3
Loss of stage or privilege, ..	..	..	3	4
Offences—				
Violence, ..	..	..	-	4
Escapes and attempts to escape, ..	..	..	-	-
Idleness, ..	..	..	1	-
Other breaches of regulations ..	..	..	3	-
Total offences, ..	..	..	4	4

V. PARTICULARS OF EACH CASE OF INSANITY AMONGST INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Date of first admission to Reformatory.	Mental condition on first admission to Reformatory	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
29. 5. 12	Unsatisfactory.	No. ..	20. 6. 13	Simple mania,...	20. 8. 13	District Asylum, Ennis.

V.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF THEIR EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).		Value of Inmates' Labour.		
	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
In Manufactures :—					
Agriculture	5.45	1.38	103	16	4
Knitting and Needleworking ..	—	8.69	187	2	3
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected therewith .. ..	.1	—	0	7	11
Shoemaking .. ..	.69	—	29	18	11
Washing, not including inmates' clothing	—	1.	2	11	2
Woodcutting .. ..	.77	—	0	10	2
Total	7.01	11.07	315	6	9
In Buildings :—					
Labourers and Whitewashers ..	.76	1.12	45	18	3
Painters and Glaziers .. ..	.28	.37	20	18	4
Total	1.04	1.49	66	16	7
In the ordinary service of the Reformatory :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the Reformatory and Reformatory yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind)	3.	3.	91	4	0
Cooking for the inmates	—	2.	73	0	0
Gardening	—	1.09	16	11	4
Washing inmates' clothing	—	1.92	43	15	6
Total	3.	8.01	224	10	10
Non-effective :—					
Sick .. ..	.24	.79	—	—	—
Under punishment .. ..	.00	.01	—	—	—
Women nursing their own children ..	—	.3	—	—	—
Unemployed :—					
Exempt on Medical Grounds ..	.06	2.13	—	—	—
Others, .. ..	.14	.05	—	—	—
Total .. ..	.5	3.28	—	—	—
Grand Total	11.55	23.85	606	14	2

For expenditure see page 17.

APPENDIX.

PART III.

BORSTAL INSTITUTION FOR MALES,
CLONMEL.

RETURNS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

I.—NUMBERS IN CUSTODY, &c.

In Custody at the beginning of the year, 74*

Received :—

Committed under Section 1 of Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, ..	54
Committed under Section 2 of Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, ..	—
Transferred under Section 3 of Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, ..	2
Recommitted on forfeiture or revocation of licence ..	12
Total,	142*

Disposed of :—

Released on Licence before expiration of sentence	28
Discharged on licence on expiration of sentence	20
Discharged on special grounds	2
Removed to Prisons	—
Removed to Lunatic Asylums	—
Total,	50

Remaining in Institution at end of the year 92

Daily average number of Inmates during the year, 86.73.

II.—SUMMARY OF OFFENCES AND PERIODS OF DETENTION ORDERED IN CASES OF
INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	3 years	Under 3 years & over 2	2 years & over 18 months	18 months & over 12 months	12 months or less	Total
Offences against the person,	6	—	1	1	1	9
Offences against property with violence, ..	13	—	7	—	3	23
Offences against property without violence, ..	11	—	4	—	9	24
Malicious injuries to property,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	30	—	12	1	13	56

* Including one case specially committed under Section 104 of the Children Act, 1908.

III.—AGES AND PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF INMATES COMMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Ages.			Previous Convictions.					
			Number who had been previously convicted—					
16 years	..	.. 14	Once,	..	..	..	..	13
17 "	..	.. 16	Twice,	..	..	..	..	9
18 "	..	.. 8	Three Times,	..	..	..	..	4
19 "	..	.. 11	Four Times,	..	..	..	..	2
20 "	..	.. 7	Five Times,	..	..	..	..	1
21 "	..	.. —	Six Times,	..	..	..	..	2
			Above Six Times,	..	..	..	..	1
			Number not previously convicted,	..	..	..	..	24
Total,	..	56	Total,	..	..	..	..	56

IV.—RESTRAINTS, OFFENCES IN INSTITUTION, AND PUNISHMENTS DURING THE YEAR

Total number of inmates during the year	..	..	..	136
Restraints:—				
Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets	..	..	..	5
Punishments:—				
(lose Confinement in Ordinary Cell,	..	..	..	51
Dietary punishment,	..	..	..	52
Loss of Stage or Privilege,	..	..	..	64
Offences:—				
Violence,	..	..	..	6
Escapes and attempts to escape	..	..	..	—
Idleness,	..	..	..	13
Other Breaches of Regulations,	..	..	..	152
Total Offences,	..	..	..	171

V.—PARTICULARS OF EACH CASE OF INSANITY AMONGST INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Date of first admission to Institution.	Mental condition on first admission to Institution.	Whether previously insane.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
			Nil.			

VI.—EDUCATION OF INMATES.

I. CONDITION OF ALL INMATES ON COMMENCEMENT DURING THE YEAR.

Total number of Inmates committed during the year									
Education on Commencement	..	..	{	Unable to either read or write	..	..	..	..	80
				Able to read or read and write imperfectly	..	..	..	..	24
				Able to read and write well	..	..	..	..	17
					..	..	..	119	

II. INFORMATION RELATING ALL INMATES WHO RECEIVED INSTRUCTION IN INSTRUCTION, WRITING, CALCULATING DURING THE YEAR OR BEFORE.

Average number of Inmates under Instruction daily									
Average number of hours devoted to Instruction of Inmates daily									
Condition of Inmates at beginning of year, or on committal during year.									
{ (a.) Wholly ignorant (i.e. Class I. in each subject) 10 (b.) Able to read (i.e. Class II. or III. in reading, I. in other subjects) 19 (c.) Able to read and write (i.e. Class II. or III. in those subjects, I. in arithmetic) 100 (d.) Able to read, write and calculate (i.e. Class II. or III. in each subject) 100									
Total									
Condition of Inmates at end of year, or on discharge during year									
{ (a.) Number of the "Wholly Ignorant" 10 { Who learned to read 1 Who learned to read and write 1 Who learned to read, write and calculate 1 Remaining wholly ignorant 10									
{ (b.) Number of those "Able to read" 19 { Who learned to write 1 Who learned to write and calculate 1 Remaining unable to write or calculate 17									
{ (c.) Number of those "Able to read and write" 100 { Who learned to calculate 1 Remaining unable to calculate 99									
{ (d.) Number of those "Able to read, write and calculate" 100 { Who have improved in one or more of these subjects 100 Who have not made any progress 0									
Total									

VII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF THEIR EARNINGS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Description of Employment.						Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).				Value of Inmates' Labour.			
						M.	£	s.	d.				
In Manufactures :—													
Agriculture,	..	..	..	..	..	14.47	219	19	0				
Matmaking, Plaiting and other work connected	..	..	..	..	..	3.83	4	10	2				
therewith,	..	..	..	..	..	8.08	81	11	7				
Shoemaking,	..	..	..	..	..	10.42	183	14	0				
Tailoring,	..	..	..	..	..	4.28	14	10	2				
Woodcutting,	..	..	..	..	..	1.32	11	7	6				
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..			
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	42.40	515	12	5				
In Buildings :—													
Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers,	..	..	..	..	..	.52	18	8	0				
Carpenters or Joiners,	..	..	..	..	..	3.13	109	6	8				
Labourers and Whitewashers,	..	..	..	..	..	4.13	89	15	0				
Painters and Glaziers,	..	..	..	..	..	1.16	31	16	0				
Plumbers, Gasfitters and Smiths,	..	..	..	..	..	.24	8	8	9				
Stonebreaking	..	..	..	..	..	1.56	23	16	0				
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	10.74	281	11	8				
In the ordinary service of the Institution :—													
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the Institution and institution yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	..	..	..	..	..	5.98	10	13	0				
Cooking for the inmates,	..	..	..	..	..	.01	73	0	0				
Nursing and attending Sick Inmates	..	..	..	..	..	.35	8	0	6				
Stoking furnaces,	..	..	..	..	..	4.74	108	4	6				
Washing inmates' clothing,	..	..	..	..	..			
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	13.08	280	4	0				
Non-effective :—													
Sick,	..	..	..	..	..	.43			—				
Under punishment,	..	..	..	..	..	.26			—				
Unemployed :—													
School and Drill	..	..	..	..	..	20.53			—				
Others, &c.,	..	..	..	..	..	2.12			—				
Total,	..	..	..	..	..	23.34			—				
Grand Total,	..	..	..	..	..	89.56	1,077	8	1				

For expenditure see page 16.

PART IV.—NAMES of the various Certified Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in Ireland.

- BELFAST .. Prison Gate Mission for Men (Protestant).
 Prison Gate Mission for Women (Protestant).
 Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Men Prisoners.
 Aid Society for Discharged Catholic Women Prisoners.
- CLONMEL .. Borstal Association (undenominational).
- CORK .. Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
 Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society (Male).
- DUBLIN .. Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
 Discharged Male Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society.
 Society for the Relief of Poor Protestants (Male and Female) discharged from Prison.
- DUNDALK .. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).
- LIMERICK .. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary (undenominational).
- LONDONDERY Presbyterian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
 Church of Ireland Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
 Catholic Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
- WATERFORD .. Waterford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society (undenominational).

APPENDIX—PART V.

ENNIS STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

SHORT HISTORIES OF CERTAIN PERSONS "BEFORE" COMMITTAL, UNDER SENTENCE OF DETENTION, TO THE STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY AT ENNIS, AND "AFTER" RELEASE THEREFROM.

(Note:—The history "After" consists of extracts from some of the reports received from the police, clergymen, guardians, Agents of Prisoners' Aid Societies, and similar Societies, and the Agent for Discharged Prisoners).

(1)

A woman aged 36 years,
Sentence (of Detention) 12 calendar months,
Committed (to Reformatory) 13th November, 1901,
Released (from Reformatory) 12th November, 1902.

Before:—Was a confirmed drunkard for years, and spent a considerable portion of her time in Prison for drunkenness and neglecting her children. Her husband was also a drunkard.

After:—14/1/'03—"Seems a real cure, so far. Her home is nice, and Christmas passed quietly." 13/4/'05—"Is in poor circumstances. She takes porter; but not to excess." 16/3/'11—"She drinks porter occasionally; but not to a great extent, and she is doing very well." 15/6/'14 (11½ years after release)—"Is an inmate of . . . Union for past two years. Her son got married and left her, and she then had to go to the Union. She has not come under my notice as regards drink, or otherwise, since I reported to you last (16/3/'11)."

(2)

A woman aged 27 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 7th January, 1901,
Released 6th January, 1904.

Before:—Even at an early age she became hysterical through drink, and injured her hand by forcing herself through a window. She afterwards eloped with a man of the corner-boy class, and, after living with him for some time, eventually married him. They have since lived in a miserable hovel, in the poorest part of the town, and drank all they could obtain. During her husband's absence with the Militia, in South Africa, she spent the money allowed her on drink. On every occasion recently on which she was visited by . . . he found her lying drunk on the floor of her own, or her neighbour's house, and acting as if she were demented. Her mother drank to excess, and some others of her people were of the same riotous character as herself. She was 19 times previously convicted.

After:—10/5/'05—"She derived great benefit from the treatment in the Ennis Inebriate Home. She is not the same boisterous, unruly individual she had shown herself to be before her confinement. We have every confidence that, by strict attention to her religious duties, she may continue to lead a sober and exemplary life." 23/3/'06—"Is keeping very steady. She is more or less of a nervous and excitable temperament." 14/4/'08—"Has been only twice convicted of drunkenness since her discharge from

Ennis Reformatory; first, in October, 1905, and secondly, in September, 1906. She has been very steady on the whole. Prior to her having been committed to the Reformatory, her habits and condition in regard to intoxicating liquor were deplorable. There is no doubt whatever but that her detention in the Retreat effected a vast improvement in her." 3/4/09—"Is going on very well. She has taken very little intoxicating liquor since the date of my last report; in fact, she has taken none for the past seven months. About the end of August last I got her to take the pledge, and she has kept it since." 8/1/10—"Is doing fairly well. She has been twice convicted of drunkenness since May last, and she takes drink to excess occasionally, the last time being about Christmas." 28/2/11—"Is going on fairly well for the past 12 months." 10/6/14 (10th years after release)—"Is doing well, and has not been in any trouble due to drink since last report (28/2/11)."

(3)

A man aged 56 years,
Sentence 18 calendar months,
Committed 6th March, 1903,
Released 5th September, 1904.

Before:—Was married in 1876, and about 12 years later began to take drink. For fifteen years before his committal to the Reformatory he was a habitual drunkard. When drunk, he was violent, and his language foul and vile. Three of his children had to leave home, and his good wife had, on many a night, to seek refuge in a neighbour's house, through his violent conduct. He used to shout like a maniac, and the next moment appear quite calm and collected. He was haughty and stubborn, and would neither accept advice nor bear remonstrance.

After:—3/2/06—"Is a most respectable man, he is going on satisfactorily. His wife and he have lived unhappily together for years." 12/4/08—"Is going on well. There is a marked improvement in his conduct since his discharge from the Reformatory. There has been no charge against him during the period." 3/4/09—"He visits the public house at . . . two or three times weekly, and takes two, or three, sometimes four drinks on each occasion. There has been no complaint against him since my last report." 25/2/11—"Is going on well since my last report. He still takes intoxicating drink, but does not get drunk." 12/6/14 (9th years after release)—"This man's conduct is good. He is allowed £1 in the month, for tobacco and pocket money, by his wife. He comes to the public house about twice a week, and he takes two drinks. I have never known him to get drunk for the past three years."

(4)

A woman aged 50 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 30th October, 1901,
Released 29th October, 1904.

Before:—Was of drunken and dissipated habits, and was twice previously convicted of drunkenness, and of neglecting her children. Her husband earns about 80s. per week. Her family are of drunken and dissipated habits.

After:—5/4/05—"Is going on well, as I am told, keeping from drink, and minding her family." 13/4/08—"There is a great improvement in the woman since she was discharged from Ennis Reformatory. She still takes drink occasionally, but not to excess. On the whole, her conduct has been very good since she came back." 8/1/10—"Has been going on satisfactorily since her discharge from the Reformatory. She has not been seen under the influence of drink." 22/6/14 (9th years after release)—"Her conduct is all that can be desired as regards drink, or otherwise."

(5)

A man aged 49 years,
Sentence 18 calendar months,
Committed 30th December, 1903,
Released 29th June, 1905.

Before:—Came to about six or seven years before his committal to the Reformatory, and during that time was constantly drinking, working but very seldom, and never giving any assistance to his wife to support herself and her children. He was constantly making use of the worst and lowest language to his wife and children. He was returned for trial in order to have him sent to Ennis; but the Recorder put him back to see if he would reform. Instead of that, during the interval, he led a worse life of dissipation than ever. He was hardly ever out of the public houses, and he gave over altogether the idea of working. His wife acts as charwoman, and herself and her children are much better off since her husband was sent to Ennis. He was not previously convicted.

After:—9/4/'06—"Is working at his trade. His conduct is good, and, I am informed, he has not been noticed with the sign of drink since his discharge from the Reformatory." 6/4/'07—"Is working at his trade. He drinks intoxicating drink occasionally, but not to the same extent as before conviction, and is much improved as regards drink." 16/2/'11—"Drinks intoxicating drink occasionally, but not to a great extent." 15/6/'14 (9 years after release)—"Is working as, and his conduct is good. He drinks a little occasionally."

(6)

A woman aged 28 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 28th November, 1908
Released on licence 5th December, 1905,

Before:—Was drinking on and off for 10 years, and was in the habit of pawning the furniture and bed-clothes to get drink. Her brothers induced her to go into Home. After remaining for a few days, she broke out of it again, and was taken back. During her time there she gave all the trouble she could, refused to work, and used sometimes remain in bed two or three days, feigning sickness. She had engaged to remain for three months; but had to be released in a little over one month and sent to the workhouse. She remained in the workhouse for two weeks, and then went back to and renewed her drinking habits.

After:—2/1/'06—"Is doing well, and all that could be desired." 3/10/'06—"Is still continuing to do right." 8/4/'07—"Is doing very well indeed, and she says nothing would induce her to touch intoxicating drink." 14/4/'08—"Is still living a sober, well-conducted life, and bears a good character in the neighbourhood where she lives." 9/1/'10—"Is still living a sober, well-conducted life, and from inquiries made is a person of good character." 27/2/'11—"Is living a sober, respectable life, looks after the house, and also works in a wareroom during the day." 15/6/'14 (8½ years after release)—"Assists in looking after house, and in addition she works in a wareroom during the day. She is living a sober and respectable life, and the neighbours speak well of her."

(7)

A woman aged 44 years,
Sentence 2 years,
Committed 8th January, 1904,
Released 8th January, 1906.

Before:—Was addicted to drink for twelve years. Five years before her committal to the Reformatory she attempted suicide by jumping through a

window, and was in a Lunatic Asylum for five weeks. Shortly after her discharge from the Asylum she again took drink, and endeavoured to injure herself by breaking her head against a wall. She also threatened to kill one of her children. On another occasion she threw oil over her head and attempted to set fire to herself. She was of a hot temper and very querulous when drunk. She associated with drunken women, and pawned everything in the house for drink. Through her drunken habits she left her home in a wretchedly poor condition. She was sixteen times previously convicted.

After:—15/6/'14 (8½ years after release)—"Is living with her children at . . . Her husband is still an inmate of . . . Asylum. She is dealing in fruit, and has been industrious, and has kept from drink since her release. Her eldest daughter died about 18 months ago, and she has another at home with her in very delicate health. She is doing the best she can for her family."
(NOTE.)—The inmate herself wrote as follows after her discharge:—"Everything is going on very well, thank God. I am a new woman now and mean to keep so. Allow me to thank the Governor and all the officials for their great kindness to me.")

(8)

A woman aged 51 years,
 Sentence 2 years,
 Committed 2nd July, 1904,
 Released 1st July, 1906.

Before:—Was married about 20 years before her committal. About three years later she gave way to drink for about 15 years, and was frequently in Prison. She then took the pledge and kept it for 8 years. During the four or five years preceding her committal she had gone back to her old habit of taking all the strong drink she could procure by any means. Her record shows 11 convictions for larceny, riotous behaviour, drunkenness, and neglecting her children.

After:—6/4/'07—"Is doing remarkably well ever since she left the Inebriate Reformatory. She has never taken drink, and seems determined not to do so. . . . Saw her yesterday at her home, . . . where she is now very comfortable, and her house clean and very tidy. She showed her rooms and beds, and all were scrupulously clean. Her two sons are living with her." 15/4/'08—"I have pleasure in endorsing all that I stated in my last letter regarding . . . She is going on very well, and keeping strictly temperate. The poor woman lost one of her children . . . who died some months ago, and though greatly grieved at the time, yet she never tasted intoxicating drink." 12/6/'14 (almost 8 years after release)—"Has conducted herself well, and has abstained from intoxicating drink since her release from the Reformatory."

(9)

A woman aged 42 years,
 Sentence 1 year,
 Committed 28rd March, 1906,
 Released 18th March, 1907.

Before:—Began to drink only a few years before her committal to the Reformatory, and some attributed her drinking habits to the harsh treatment of her husband, who earns in all about £2 6s. a week. He used to supply his wife with all the necessaries for the upkeep of the house. She was constantly borrowing from her neighbours, and used to resort to any means to obtain drink. She had a very indifferent name in the locality where she lived. She was not previously convicted,

After:—8/4/'07—" Seems a hopeful case, and expresses herself as very glad to get home. She is busy making frocks and other clothing for her children." 10/4/'08—" Has conducted herself well since her release. Saw both herself and husband to-day, they are getting on well together, and the husband states that his wife never now takes drink. The year at Ennis has improved this woman very much." 12/6/'14 (over 7 years after release)—" Is leading a steady, sober life."

(10)

A woman aged 46 years,
Sentence 8 years,
Committed 1st December, 1905
Released (on licence) 10th October, 1907.

Before:—Married about 25 years before her committal, and ten years later became addicted to drink. She was, however, of a quiet disposition, and it was only within the last three or four years that she became a confirmed drunkard. Of late years she did very little house work, and used to visit the neighbouring spirit grocer's shop several times a day, and, when drunk, lie down and sleep. When her husband and sons came home to dinner they often found her lying in a drunken sleep, and no dinner ready. Owing to her drinking habits her eldest son emigrated to Canada. Her husband earns about 50s. a week, and her younger sons earn about 25s. between them. She was not previously convicted.

After:—9/11/'07—" Has given every satisfaction. They have taken a house in . . . and the husband and son are delighted to have her home again. I take particular note of all that goes on, and drink has not been touched by him since she came home. The house is only about five minutes walk from here, and my wife has been and is with her every day, and I see her and have full care of her. Now, I think I have acted wisely, consenting to this plan, as it is a great blessing and comfort to us all to see them so happy and doing well." 8/12/'08—" Has conducted herself most satisfactorily since her arrival in . . . I have made careful inquiry, and have been told she has been a total abstainer since." 9/1/'10—" Is going on very well. . . . I have been often speaking to her; but I do not believe she has ever touched intoxicants since leaving Ennis Reformatory." 28/1/'12—" Continues to do well." 13/6/'14 (6½ years after release)—" Has conducted herself satisfactorily since last report (of 28/1/'12), and especially with regard to intoxicating drink."

(11)

A woman aged 46 years,
Sentence 2 years,
Committed 7th December, 1906,
Released 3rd December, 1908.

Before:—The mother of 14 children, of whom 11 are living. Until about two years before her committal she was a sober, industrious woman, working in a mill. She was not a total abstainer, but seldom took drink. About two years ago she fell into drinking habits, and, although she would keep sober for a week or two at a time, she would again begin to drink, and when under the influence of liquor appeared to be insane. Her husband earns about 10/- or 12/- per week. She was once previously convicted.

After:—6/4/'09—" Is now doing very well. She says, and we have no reason to doubt her, that she has not tasted intoxicating drink since she left the Reformatory. Her children are kept clean, and attend school regularly. She has moved to a better house, and there is every prospect of her doing well in future." 27/1/'12—" Is doing well, and still keeping from intoxicating drink. Her home is kept clean and tidy, and she looks after her

husband and children well. Her husband informs me that since last report she has still kept her pledge, and is doing well." 13/6/'14 (5½ years after release)—"Is doing fairly well. She is looking after her house and keeping it clean, and she keeps herself tidy. She has been taking some intoxicating drink recently, but not to excess. Her home can compare favourably with others of her station in life."

(12)

A woman aged 32 years,
Sentence 2 years,
Committed 19th June, 1907,
Released 24th June, 1909.

Before:—Was a factory hand before her marriage. She was not known to be intemperate for some years after her marriage; but grew worse and more dissipated every year. Her husband is comparatively sober and hardworking. They lived generally in a room in a tenement house, in a low locality, amidst squalid and degrading surroundings. Any money she could get she spent on drink, and she neglected and starved her children to procure it. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom are dead, and the high death rate in her family is attributed to her neglect and drunkenness. She is lazy, thriftless, and slovenly, and appears to have grown indifferent as to what might become of her. She was twice previously convicted of neglecting her children, but the punishment appeared to have no good results.

After:—16/12/'09—"Is doing well, and attending to her business. She has not drunk any since she was liberated from Ennis Reformatory. Her husband appears well satisfied with the reformation made in her character." 24/2/'11—"Has not been charged with any offence here since her discharge from Ennis Reformatory, neither is she known to have taken any intoxicating drink. She looks after her family attentively." 30/1/'12—"Is doing well since date of my last report; she is not known to have tasted any intoxicating liquor since." 29/1/'14 (4½ years after release)—"Has conducted herself well since date of last report. She has kept sober, and is looking after her family very well."

(13)

A woman aged 57 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 27th October, 1908,
Released (on licence) 22nd October, 1910.

Before:—Was the wife of a . . . who did extensive contract work in . . . , and carried on a shop, which she managed with considerable business acumen. She was then a sober, respectable woman. About 12 years ago her husband removed to . . . , and it appears it was there she developed a passion for intoxicating drink. Some years later the family lived in . . . , and, with the intention of cutting his wife away from her evil associations, Mr. . . . removed to . . . about four years ago, and subsequently died there. His wife continued to imbibe freely, chiefly rum and whiskey. Being a good needlewoman, she obtained employment in sewing factories after her husband's death, and there developed a mania for taking other people's property and converting it to her own use by pawning it for drink. She took very little food, and any she did take was supplied by her children. She was once previously convicted.

After:—2/12/'10—"Has done excellently since returning to . . . We have visited her every week, and I can scarcely believe she is the same woman who went to your Institution. Her home is comfortable, and her conduct exemplary." 23/2/'11—"I have been in close touch with . . . during the month, and I can only report 'excellent.' She has obtained work and is very comfortable in every way." 25/2/'11—"From the date of her release is living a sober life, and doing well." 30/5/'11—"Conduct still continues excellent. She has removed to a larger and better house, and in every way is giving very great satisfaction." 31/10/'11—"I saw . . . on Saturday, and you can scarcely understand the changed spirit that possesses her. She spoke in the kindest terms of yourself and the Home in Ennis; indeed, I think she is writing to you to convey her thanks once again. Her conduct has been everything that could be desired, and it has been a great pleasure to keep an eyesight over her." 30/1/'12—"Has been doing well. She is clean and industrious and strictly sober, and is spoken highly of by those who have an interest in looking after her." 1/2/'14 (8½ years after release)—"Has occasionally taken intoxicating drink since last report. In other respects she has done very well, and minds her work."

(14)

A woman aged 29 years,
Sentence 8 years,
Released (on licence) 2nd November, 1910.

Before:—Was supposed to be somewhat weak-minded. Began to drink immediately after her marriage, about eight years ago. She was not previously convicted.

After:—4/12/'10—"My wife is doing splendidly, and also she is quite happy and contented with her home. I am glad to have her with the children again, as she was much needed at home. I feel thankful to you for your trouble in helping to get her home." 24/2/'11—"Is going on very well up to the present, and abstaining from intoxicating drink. She keeps her house nicely, and her four children clean and neat." 15/10/'11—"Is going on very well." 30/1/'12—"Still takes intoxicating drink; but, so far as I can learn, not to any appreciable extent. I have visited her house on several occasions, and found it neatly kept, and her children clean." 18/1/'13—"Has conducted herself fairly well since last report. She still takes intoxicating drink; but, as far as I can ascertain, has not been noticed under the influence. She keeps her house and children clean and tidy." 30/1/'14 (8½ years after release)—"Has conducted herself fairly well since date of last report. She still takes intoxicating drink; but, so far as I can ascertain, to a very moderate extent. She attends to her household duties, and keeps her children clean and well-cared."

(15)

A man aged 49 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 9th June, 1909,
Released (on licence) 17th December, 1910.

Before:—Was drinking to excess for three years before his committal, except for ten weeks in the beginning of 1909, when he had a pledge. Before he drank to excess he was a kind and affectionate husband, but after he became a slave to drink he was unkind to his wife, and often assaulted her. He is of a nervous disposition and very excitable. He was not previously convicted.

After:—19/1/11—"Is getting on excellently. He is so far a strict total abstainer, and is working more assiduously at his business as . . . than he has done for years. At present it looks as if he is a permanent cure, from what looked, before he was committed to the State Reformatory, a hopeless case of intemperance." 21/2/11—"Continues to get along most satisfactorily. He has not tasted intoxicating liquor of any kind since he was admitted out on licence, and he is working regularly at his old trade. He has his customers back again, and they are greatly pleased to see him so reformed." 18/4/11—"Is keeping his total abstinence pledge and working at his business regularly and attentively, and there is peace and happiness in his home." 17/2/11—"Is going on well. A perfect cure; growing rich and happy." 5/5/12—"Continues to do well. Nothing could be better. Is attending to his religious duties. Is devoted to his work, and is growing rich." 14/6/12—"The licence time . . . expired on the . . . Since my last report he has done well; is devoted to his business, and promises to be a perfect cure." 17/1/13—"Is conducting himself well, and, as far as I am aware, he has not touched intoxicating liquor since his discharge, and is constantly working at his trade." 8/2/14 (3 years after release)—"Is conducting himself well, and does not touch intoxicating liquor, and is constantly working at his trade."

(16)

A man aged 24 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 12th March, 1908,
Released 28th March, 1911.

Before:—Was noticed as being a little silly at fourteen years of age, and the doctor was of opinion that he would become worse as he grew older. He was drunk on every possible occasion for eight years before his committal. Occasionally he worked for a day or so as a labourer. His circumstances were of the poorest. His father earns about 8s. a week as a labourer; but his son refused to work. He was ten times previously convicted.

After:—29/1/12—"Is conducting himself well. He occasionally takes drink, but not to excess. He is leading an industrious life, and works almost constantly." 17/1/13—"Has been conducting himself very well. He is not a teetotaller, but does not take drink to excess. He is not in constant employment for the past two months, but works when he gets employment. His general character is satisfactory." 29/1/14 (2½ years after release)—"Has conducted himself very well for past 12 months. He has kept sober, and is in constant employment."

(17)

A woman aged 40 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 10th October, 1909,
Released (on licence) 29th May, 1911.

Before:—Was of intemperate habits for at least 14 years before her committal. She and other members of her family inherited large sums of money from a relative. She spent all her own and her husband's money, and all she could obtain by credit, on drink. Her husband was heavily involved in debt at the time of her committal. She is rather intelligent, but easily led. She did not drink at the public house, but in her own house. She was not previously convicted.

After:—30/6/11—"The conduct of . . . for the past month has been exemplary, and she has not in any way broken the conditions of licence." 2/7/11—"I was anxious to see . . . a few times before I could communicate with you satisfactorily. All I can say so far is that your hopes, and mine, and others, are more than fulfilled. It does seem that you have sent home, let us hope, with God's help, a perfect cure. I know this will be pleasing information to you, and I shall take it on myself to let you know immediately should anything go wrong." 2/10/11—"Is still keeping very correct, and has not committed herself in any way." 9/1/12—"Since writing to you last I have frequently visited . . . and as late as last evening. I am very pleased to be able to say that she has remained constant, with great advantage to herself and family." 1/10/12—"Is still keeping very correct." 14/10/12—"Since her discharge from Ennis Reformatory . . . has complied with the conditions in the attached licence." 16/1/13—"Has conducted herself drink since her discharge on licence." 16/1/13—"Has conducted herself splendidly. She has not tasted any intoxicating liquor, and shows no inclination to do so." 30/1/14 (2½ years after release)—"Has conducted herself very well since date of last report (16/1/13). She has not yet tasted any intoxicating liquor, and shows no inclination to do so."

(NOTE.—On the 30/5/11, a few day after her discharge, the inmate herself wrote:—"I am pleased to let you know I arrived home safe—had a most pleasant journey. My husband met me at Kingsbridge. He was delighted to see me looking so well. I got into . . . at 7 p.m. My family are all quite well, and had a most hearty welcome home for me. Also, I may mention, my husband has our home most comfortable, in fact, far more than I expected; but, please God, I will be able to make up for all my past folly now. I saw Mr. . . . He said he would write you. I will also drop a line myself from time to time, as I am sure you will be pleased to hear of me doing well, and I promise you will hear most satisfactory accounts of me. Thanking you for your very great kindness").

(18)

A woman aged 30 years,
Sentence 2 years,
Committed 27th October, 1909,
Released (on licence) 29th May, 1911.

Before:—Her father was accidentally killed when she was two years old. She was then brought to . . . by her aunt. She was a very steady and respectable young woman until about three years after her marriage, which took place about 12 years before her committal. She then began to drink, and grew fonder of it from year to year. For four years before her committal she was of very drunken habits. She never associated with other drunkards, but drank by herself in her own home, and often pawned the household goods to get money for drink. Her father was addicted to drink, and her husband drinks to excess. She was not previously convicted.

After:—28/6/11—"Is quite well and keeping all right, and no appearance of going back." 28/10/11—"Is well, and is keeping quite correct, and no appearance of doing anything else." 31/1/12—"Has drunk no intoxicating liquor since her liberation from the Reformatory, and is now a steady and very respectable woman." 20/1/13—"Has been sober and respectable since her liberation from the Reformatory, and has not, so far as can be ascertained, drunk any intoxicating liquor during this period. She is, however, in very delicate health at present." 30/1/14 (2½ years after release)—"Has been conducting herself well during the past 12 months. So far as . . . can ascertain, she has not been addicted to drink during period referred to."

(19)

A man aged 35 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 14th October, 1907,
Released 14th June, 1911.

Before:—Was left an orphan at an early age, and contracted habits of intemperance while still very young. He drank all his earnings, and got drunk whenever he had sufficient money to enable him to do so. From the beginning his surroundings were squalid in the extreme. He and his brothers lived together in a thatched hovel, in which all the home comforts of life were unknown. When sober he was quiet and inoffensive, but when drunk he was inclined to be quarrelsome. His father drank to excess and all his brothers drink. He was six times previously convicted. This man was released on licence; but he took drink, and his licence was revoked, and he was re-committed to the Reformatory. He was again discharged on the expiration of his sentence on the 14th June, 1911.

After:—29/1/12—"Was convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Apart from this case, he has, on the whole, conducted himself very fairly, and, as far as can be ascertained, he drinks at rare intervals only. He works regularly with farmers about." 16/1/13—"Has conducted himself very well, and takes very little intoxicating drink." 28/1/14 (2½ years after release)—"Has conducted himself very well, and only periodically takes intoxicating liquors in moderation."

(20)

A woman aged 30 years,
Sentence 12 calendar months,
Committed 18th October, 1910,
Released 17th October, 1911.

Before:—Was addicted to the use of intoxicating drink since she was a child, but was a confirmed drunkard for a year before her committal. When her husband gave her money for household use, she always spent it on drink, and neglected to provide food for her two young children. She was twice previously convicted.

After:—12/2/12—"Is keeping from drink since her release, and her conduct is all that can be desired." 3/2/13—"Her conduct is all that can be desired as regards drink." 10/2/14 (2½ years after release)—"Her conduct is good, and all that can be desired as regards drink."

(21)

A man aged 43 years,
Sentence 3 years,
Committed 28th December, 1909,
Released 29th January, 1912.

Before:—Was a sheriff's hailiff in his young days, and for years, when so employed, conducted himself fairly well. As he advanced in years he became addicted to drink, until finally he became so confirmed in the habit that neither sheriff nor any other person would employ him. Previous to his committal to the Reformatory, when not in gaol, he was scarcely ever sober, procuring the money for drink by begging. He spent his nights in a miserable hovel, often sleeping on the floor, and he also often slept in the halls and staircases of vacant houses. For fifteen years before his committal he led a most dissipated life, and suffered much from cold and hunger. He was 90 times previously convicted. This man served a previous sentence of one year in the Reformatory. After his first discharge

he was sent to Canada by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and did well for some time. Later on he returned to his native place, and relapsed into his former drinking habits. He was then sentenced to three years in Waterford Reformatory, whence he was afterwards transferred to Ennis Reformatory. He was finally discharged on the 29th January, 1912.

After:—29/1/12—"I enclose you receipt for . . . gratuity. It is hard to know what to do with him. If he consents, he could be sent to Glasgow, where the Society there would find him suitable work. In any case, the money will be given in small sums. Mr. . . . is away till Saturday, and . . . won't decide anything till he returns. He appears very determined to keep sober, and was about town all day without touching anything. Everything will be done for him if he keeps sober." 20/2/13—"I would like to let you know how well he is getting on. His foreman is a splendid man, and has given him a good job with quite a number of privileges. He got these because of his reliability. He is also saving money, and has in my hands the sum of £8 10s. You have every reason to be pleased, as I am sure you are, with our friend." 20/7/13—"Has gone to Canada since end of June. He paid his passage out of money he saved in Glasgow. The Superintendent of the D. P. Society there reports him a wonderful reformation, and, when in . . . , for a month before he went away, he was simply perfect, all sobriety, good manners, and everything." 6/2/14 (2 years after release)—"Is now in Canada, and doing well there, keeping sober and steady."

(22)

A woman aged 31 years,
Sentence 18 calendar months,
Committed 18th May, 1911,
Released 18th November, 1912.

Before:—Married a cripple who earns his living by She was a dealer in . . . but was nearly always under the influence of drink. Her father, mother, and brother were addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drink. She was 48 times previously convicted.

After:—3/2/13—"I have paid friendly visits to the above named and advised her, and I am happy to say that I have not seen the slightest sign of drink on her, since her release from the Reformatory. I am also informed by her husband that she is very industrious and keeping from drink." 10/2/14 (over one year after release)—"Is very industrious, and going on well, and keeping from drink, and her conduct is all that could be desired for the past year."

DUBLIN CASTLE,

5th August, 1914.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Chairman,

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.